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Chamberlain Defended: Munich Accord Called Statesmanlike Course

'Facts' precluded war to defend Czechs—Tasks before democracies if peace is to be won.

By Viscount Astor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Did Mr. Neville Chamberlain yield to a Hitler bluff at Munich thereby letting down democracies—and did he go back on any British pledge to Czechoslovakia and thereby sully British honor?

The latter point can easily be cleared up. Unlike France and Russia, Britain had no military alliance with Czechoslovakia nor had it guaranteed its territorial integrity. Ever since the Treaty of Versailles many persons have urged the Czechoslovak Government to follow the Swiss policy of neutrality and of giving its German minority cantonal self-government.

Those who misled President Eduard Benes were the ardent pacifists, short-sighted Labor politicians, unrealistic believers in Geneva, who for years encouraged him to reject compromise. The anti-German militarists who planned to use Czechoslovakia as a pawn, an outpost in their encirclement of the Reich have also responsibility on their shoulders. If President Benes had listened to those who in the past urged concessions he would probably still have been in Prague.

Military Situation

What of the so-called Hitler bluff?

Europe has been subjected to an experience of power politics. In power politics what counts is military strength. Heads of population, moral support, good will are valuable but are not deciding factors. Last summer the military situation was as follows:

The French and German armies would have occupied the Maginot and Siegfried fortifications respectively and immobilized each other. The French Army could no more break through rapidly than could the Germans in 1914.

Unfortunately when the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum nationalized airplane factories and adopted the 40-hour week the output of airplanes dropped. Owing to progress and fresh inventions machines become obsolete in three to five years. Last summer it was discovered that France had not replaced types as they became obsolete. So in 1938 France had an out-of-date air force.

The weakness of Czechoslovakia's chief ally was a cardinal factor in September. The bluff had not been Adolf Hitler's.

Status of Soviet Army

As regards Russia, the other Czech ally, Lord Winterton, speaking with the knowledge of a Cabinet Minister, has referred to Russia's inability to render effective aid because of Poland's refusal to let Russian troops across its territory and because the Russian Army was demoralized. Moving a large army with its equipment needs an experienced trained staff. Joseph Stalin, unfortunately, had lately purged many army officers and heads of Munitions Departments and subsquently had liquidated such a proportion of the men who had been put into the posts of the shot and exiled chiefs that he had broken the efficiency of the Soviet fighting machine.

Russian planes would have flown to Czechoslovakia and helped bomb Germany during the short period before Czech defences collapsed. But that would have been the extent of its aid.

What about America? President Roosevelt's magnificent messages crystallized the issue before world opinion. But even if the United States had repealed its Neutrality Law and set out to expand its relatively small output of airplanes (excellent fighters) by building new factories, making tools, training mechanics, 12 to 18 months must have elapsed before it could have dispatched any large quantity of bombers.

Side Door to Prague

Britain was short of anti-aircraft guns to defend its large cities as well as docks, munition factories, railway centers, electric and water works, etc. The Navy was as good as ever but a blockade though sure is slow.

So France, England and Russia could not have prevented Czechoslovakia's being overrun. The Czechoslovak Western frontier opposite Germany was heavily fortified, but Germany need not have lost men battering against this. German troops could have entered Czechoslovakia by the Austrian side door. If the Western Democracies had not invited a devastating retaliation by

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Munich Debated: Cause and Effect

Outlines of the different world which was created by the Munich settlement are becoming clearer in their political and diplomatic implications.

Effects and causes of the new policies are surveyed for The Christian Science Monitor by two authoritative spokesmen of the essential British viewpoints.

Viscount Astor, who speaks from the Government standpoint was one of the influential factors in Britain's current policy.

Tomorrow Mr. Harold Macmillan will present the "contra Munich" case.

British Enlist Empire in Aid Of German Jews

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Britain called on its vast colonial empire yesterday to support United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's international plan to find refuge for German Jews.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain asked the Governors of British Guiana, Tanganyika, Kenya, and other colonies to report immediately how many Jews their territories could accommodate.

At the same time Britain asked the British Dominions and the United States and other major powers what they were prepared to do. Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that he hoped to make a full statement on his Government's plans early next week.

George Rublee, American Executive Director of the 31-nation intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, conferred with Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and Dominions, and Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Committee.

Later Mr. Rublee estimated that it would cost $600,000,000 to attain "final solution" of the German Jews' problem. It is estimated that there are 600,000 Jews in Germany, now subject to one of the greatest campaigns of anti-Semitism.

In addition to humanitarian motives, Britain was said to support immigration of Jews into its colonial empire for two reasons:

1. Less than one thousandth of the colonial population is white.

2. The addition of German Jews to the colonial population might strengthen opposition to Germany's agitation for return of war-lost colonies.

The latter reason was said to have much weight with the Union of South Africa which holds a mandate over Southwest Africa, a former German colony.

The Jewish agency for Palestine approved a budget of £1,000,000 for Jewish settlement in Palestine and decided to earmark a special fund for the placement of refugees from Germany.

Mass Migration Opposed

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Joseph A Lyons yesterday rejected any proposal for settling a large number of German Jews in Australia.

"The Government is firmly determined to prevent a mass alien immigration and will not tolerate any form of block settlement," he said.

President plans permission for German visitors' stay; Zetland lays raids on Jews at Reich's door: Page 7.

Strengthening the Bonds of World Trade

© Harris & Ewing

Francis B. Sayre (Standing) Assistant Secretary of State.

Herbert Marler Canadian Minister to the United States

Dr. O. D. Skelton Undersecretary of External Affairs of Canada.

Charles Barnes Of Trade Agreement Division, U. S. State Dept.

A. E. Overton (Seated) Second Secretary of the British Board of Trade.

Sir Ronald Lindsay British Ambassador to the United States.

President Roosevelt

W. L. Mackenzie King Prime Minister of Canada.

Cordell Hull United States Secretary of State.

Trade pacts signed on table Lincoln's Cabinet used: Page 2.

To Monitor Readers:

"What Is Most Needed to Make a Better Democracy?"

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to contribute their answers on this vital question in not more than 150 words.

The 10 best replies will form a feature of a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, which, on Jan. 4, will be devoted entirely to an appraisal of democracy today.

All readers of the paper are cordially encouraged to write their views on the foregoing question, and the 10 replies chosen by the Monitor Editorial Board for publication will receive a year's free subscription to the Monitor. The subscription awards will be given either to the successful contestant or to anyone he or she may designate.

Employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society or their relatives are automatically ineligible for this contest.

Each answer to the question—it should not exceed 150 words—should be sent as soon as possible to:

Democracy Contest Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

New England Has Vital Position In Armaments Plan

Having reaffirmed their faith in the fundamental freedom given individuals under democracy, the nearly 1,000 business and political leaders attending the fourteenth annual New England Conference today considered protecting their institutions from outside aggression.

They heard Col. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, and one of the President's closest advisers in the re-armament program, describe New England as a veritable arsenal for implements of battle. This region, he said, will play a vital role in furnishing the nation with the 9,280 fighting planes needed, he believes, to match the air forces of possible foes.

"To meet the tremendous pace that the rest of the world is setting," Colonel Johnson said, "we must double, yes, treble and perhaps even quadruple our present air force with the best airplanes that can possibly be produced."

"While we still speak in terms of units, of tens, and perhaps of hundreds of war planes, the rest of the world has stepped up the production of aircraft to the thousands," Colonel Johnson pointed out.

England, he said, claims the building of 3,000 planes a year. Germany boasts of an annual productive capacity of more than 12,000. We in the United States produced, for all purposes, military, commercial, and private, a little more than 3,000.

He characterized the Army's pres-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Japan's Reply to U. S. Note Found 'Carefully Balanced'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 18—The Japanese reply to the American "Open Door" note of Oct. 6, delivered to U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew tonight, represents a careful balance between a desire to avoid irritating American sensibilities and dread of arousing nationalist discontent in Japan through overmuch yielding. As conciliatory features in the note, one may count the absence of any outright expression of an intention to abrogate the Nine-Power Pact and the repeated declaration to respect American rights and interests in China.

There is also an absence of direct recrimination regarding the American statement that Japanese trade and enterprise are unhampered in America, a claim which Japanese public opinion certainly does not accept.

On the other hand, a statement is made toward the end of the note that "any attempt to apply to the conditions today and tomorrow inapplicable ideas and principles of the past would neither contribute toward the establishment of a real peace in East Asia nor solve the immediate issues."

This clearly intimates that Japan is convinced that the military operations of the past 15 months have created a fundamentally new situation in China with which the Powers must reckon. The note also stresses the necessity of military operations as justifying restrictions and suspensions of the normal rights of Americans and other foreigners. Newspaper comment naturally is less restrained than the note.

So the Japan Times declares the Nine-Power Pact contributes to the alleged backwardness and hostility of China toward Japan and must be removed as having outlived its usefulness. The Miyako Shimbun accuses America of utilizing the Pan-American Conference at Lima for the purpose of spreading hostility to Japan in South American countries.

The note contains no great surprises and leaves the situation much where it was before the American note, with Japan willing to assure general respect for American rights and prepared to make occasional minor concessions, but unyielding as regards the major purposes of its campaign in China.

Text of Japanese note; Federal rule for conquered areas suggested in Tokyo: Page 4.

Writ to Prevent Fare Rise Denied

Judge James J. Ronan of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today denied the request of Leon Serkin, Boston attorney appearing for himself, for a temporary injunction restraining the Boston Elevated Railway from abolition of remaining five-cent fares at midnight tonight.

Mr. Serkin asserted that the "El" exceeded its powers in increasing the rate, by failing to submit the new scale to the Metropolitan Transit Council for approval. Submission of changes in rates to the Council is required by statute, he claimed.

Italy Bans Foreign 'Funnies'

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP)—Italian children may follow the antics of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck in their funny papers but must give up other foreign comics.

Dino Alfieri, Minister of Propaganda, instructed comics editors to "abolish completely all matter imported from abroad excepting the creations of Walt Disney, which are distinguished from the others for their artistic value and substantial morality."

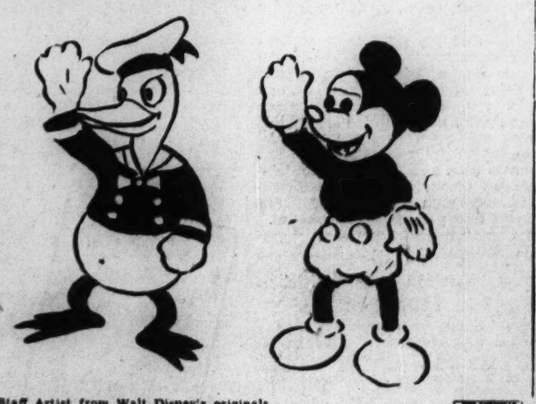
Stories and illustrations copied from a foreign product by Italian writers and artists also were ordered suppressed.

With the elimination of foreign drawn or foreign inspired comics, picture pages are reduced by one half, Signor Alfieri ordering textual matter to be substituted. The funnies have been running 14 tabloid pages.

The Minister declared children's papers must become educational, "exalting Italian heroism, especially military, the Italian race, and Italy's past and present history."

"Courageous, healthy adventure stories" are to be permitted, but crime and "morally equivocal" stories are banned.

Picture papers already have begun substituting adventure strips, one of which shows the exploits of an Italian aviator called "Tiger's Cub" fighting for Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain.



By a Staff Artist from Walt Disney's originals

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Democracy and Trade Pacts: U. S.-British Treaty Opens New Era of Co-Operation

Far-reaching benefits are forecast but protests on some provisions are already heard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—American and British business leaders here joined in predicting far-reaching benefits would derive from the signing of the Anglo-American Trade Treaty.

"Secretary Hull, in co-operation with British statesmen, has given timely aid to international trade. It is an event of far-reaching significance," said Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce and head of International Business Machines Corporation.

Cecil Smith, President of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, Inc., said "this treaty, coming as it does when the world in general is beset with trouble, is a great step forward on the road to peace."

Aid to Farmers

"The agreement gives further proof that the most favored nation principle is gaining wider acceptance as the one best fitted to expand export and import trade," said George F. Bauer, Export Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. He added: "The widening of markets should also prove helpful to the American farmer."

Kenneth H. Campbell, manager of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men, said: "This agreement should stimulate the imports and exports between the United Kingdom, its colonies and the United States to even greater volume and dollar value than heretofore."

Oren O. Gallup, Secretary of the Export Managers Club of New York, said: "The potential possibilities are so great that, indirectly, the results will be felt in the trade with and between all countries. The treaty provides an opportunity for trading under natural conditions which will be very welcome indeed to the exporters."

Britain's Stand

Meanwhile, Britain, seeing in the agreement the opportunity for great strengthening of its foreign trade position, welcomed the treaties as a step in reduction of trade barriers and a contribution toward "world peace and prosperity."

Germany made little comment upon the treaties but it was recognized in semi-official quarters that the strengthening of the "normal trade" bloc contained a direct challenge to the "barter and self-sufficiency" economy of the dictator nations.

Cattle Group Protests

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—F. E. Mollin, Secretary of the National Livestock Growers' Association, declared Nov. 17 that an ultimate effect of the new Canadian Trade Treaty would be a reduction of American cattle prices by half a cent a pound.

Details of Major Concessions Found in the Anglo-American Trade Treaty: Financial Page.

General Features Of Trade Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 18

General features of the new Anglo-American and Canadian-American Trade Agreements are as follows:

American farm products gained concessions in the English market on products exported in 1938 to the value of more than $200,000,000.

American industrial products gained concessions in the English market on goods which were exported to the value of $80,000,000 in 1936.

Britain gained concessions in the American market on trade worth $141,500,000 in 1937.

America gained concessions on dutiable items of export to Canada which totaled $241,000,000 in 1937.

Canada gained concessions in the American market on trade worth $121,000,000 in 1937.

Normally Great Britain is the best customer for American goods and Canada the second best. The U. S. is one of Britain's best customers and takes about two-fifths of all Canada's exports.

Third of world's foreign trade involved—Tariffs cut, quotas revised and barriers lowered.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Britain, Canada, and the United States stand united today on the basis of two great trade agreements covering one third of the world's entire foreign trade and presenting democracy's most significant answer to the advance of autarchic theories.

Signed at the White House yesterday, the treaties slash tariffs, remove one significant import tax, obliterate or expand quotas, and generally lower the trade barriers which have existed between these three countries, between which pass the largest concentrated volume of the world's trade. By the same token, they involve outward "sacrifices" from protected industries and areas, and it remains to be seen whether tariff-supported groups will make the agreements the fulcrum of a great political attack on the Administrations involved.

Expression of Co-operation

The agreements, of course, constitute the capstone in the arch of world trade built painstakingly over the last five years by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. They are by no means solely economic, but are the democracies' first major practical expression of co-operation in the post-Munich world.

Basic to the agreements is most-favored-nation treatment. Canada on the one hand, Great Britain and its colonies on the other, agree with the United States to grant to any other nations all the concessions granted to one another by these treaties. Exception is made of special arrangements between the British countries, and between the United States and Cuba.

However significant to the reciprocal trade policies of Secretary Hull the most-favored-nation clause is, in practice the treaties guard zealously against permitting outside nations to reap substantial benefits for which they have not made compensatory concessions. Every important concession in all the agreements is intended to apply to products in which the nations concerned are the principal suppliers of one another. Predominant benefits, therefore, are expected to go to the signatory countries and not to outsiders.

Equity of Treatment

Nevertheless the theory of universal equity of treatment is retained. Every one of the major speeches made at the signing ceremonies referred, in Mr. Hull's words, to "the firm establishment of nondiscriminatory treatment," or as Sir Ronald Lindsay said: "The concessions made are not exclusive," or in Mr. Mackenzie King's phrase: "Their benefits will extend far beyond the limits of the three countries immediately concerned."

These firm assertions of the nonexclusive principle are directed at current barter-trade practices, of which the dictatorship countries are the chief exponents. And in that sense, the Washington agreements are the most powerful economic measure yet taken to counteract the exclusive trade practices of the authoritarian states.

President Roosevelt presided over the ceremonies at the White House which put this keystone into the economic arch designed by his Secretary of State, but gave to Mr. Hull the honor alone of signing for the United States the agreements which bring to a climax his arduous campaign to knit the free-trading areas of the world into a tighter union.

The signatures, which were affixed by Secretary Hull, Prime Minister William Mackenzie King for Canada, Sir Ronald Lindsay and A. E. Overton for Great Britain, in the East Room of the White House on a table used by President Lincoln, formalized a new economic bond of unexpectedly extensive proportions. They were not halfway or superficial agreements. On the contrary they revealed a determined stand by each

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Reich Puzzled; Hurries Envoy Back from U.S.

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Germany today called home its Ambassador to Washington for a report on "the queer attitude" of President Roosevelt and other American leaders toward the wave of violence and restrictive measures against Jews in National Socialist Germany.

The summons to Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff was sent just four days after announcement that United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson had been ordered home by President Roosevelt for report and consultation.

The order for Herr Dieckhoff to return came as a surprise even to many Foreign Office functionaries. It was interpreted as meaning that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and other members of the Cabinet have found it difficult to believe Herr Dieckhoff's cabled reports concerning American reaction to Germany's anti-Semitism.

DNB, the official news agency, said "the Ambassador will inform the Foreign Minister in detail concerning the queer attitude toward events in Germany of a domestic nature which is apparent from declarations by Roosevelt and other authoritative personalities in the United States of America."

Officials generally had expected that Herr Dieckhoff would return to Berlin to report only after Mr. Wilson had conferred with President Roosevelt.

Upon the nature of the American envoy's report, the gist of which Herr Dieckhoff had been expected to learn, would depend the next German step, informed circles believed.

Czechoslovakian Dictatorship Is Goal of New Plan

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government today introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which would turn the entire power of the state over to the President and Cabinet and add Czechoslovakia to the list of authoritarian states.

The bill would give legislative and even constitution-making powers to the Government, in addition to executive powers.

It was understood that the Government hoped for early passage of the bill so that with the election of a new President, probably next week, complete power could be turned over to him and the Cabinet. Parliament reconvened yesterday.

A new party, calling itself the State Party for National Unity, issued a proclamation declaring a state of "authoritarian democracy" in Czechoslovakia. The party, a powerful coalition, holds 106 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, by far the largest bloc.

Premier Jan Syrovy told the legislators yesterday that "we are sincerely desirous to live in peace with all states, especially with our great neighbor, the German Reich."

This Changing World

Germany's Economic Empire—Fear of New Reich's Commercial Hold on Lands Between the Rhine and Black Sea—Counting the Chickens

By H. B. Elliston

One of the fears promoted by the Munich settlement is that the new Germany has suddenly become super-powerful as an economic power. The fear is not limited to the layman. It seemed to run through the corridors of the meetings at the recent National Foreign Trade Council convention. There is a wide assumption, in fact, that the Empire will freeze out other trade, and that to all intents and purposes the New Germany will now extend from the Rhine to the Black Sea.

There appear to be only very slight grounds for this assumption. It is true that at least seven countries in addition to Czechoslovakia have suddenly become conscious of Germany's might as the result of the partition of Czechoslovakia. They are Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. Logically, they are now regarding Germany with a respect born of fear.

Nevertheless, it is absurd to suppose that, economically speaking, they are all ready to fall into Germany's lap. They are still independent nations, and they are likely to remain independent nations. If they give way at all to Germany's economic demands, they will not give all the way, and they may be counted upon to play off one great power against the other. This is the traditional manner in which small nations deprived of the protection of international law or a benevolent guardian look after themselves. For the role opposite to Germany, Italy seems destined to be cast, as was obvious from the excessively expressed gratitude which Hungary recently expressed to Italy for Italy's minor part in the rectification of the Hungarian frontier.

That these countries are in a state of perturbation goes without saying. It was not only Munich that alarmed them. Immediately after it, the German Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, set out on a tour which sounded like a tocsin of this Rhine-to-the-Black Sea economic empire.

* * *

The news from the various capitals on the Funk itinerary had it that everywhere he had been successful in tying new economic ties. It now turns out that the news was exaggerated. For example, there was the report of a big loan to Turkey. Yet the details of the loan indicate that the transaction merely amounted to an improvement in the technique of German-Turkish trade relations. This system has always rested upon the extension of long-term credits. What has now been done is merely to pool the long-term credits supplied by German manufacturers separately. Thus the loan turns out to be no loan at all.

In Bulgaria, which is most closely associated with Germany through a currency link with the German mark, Dr. Funk tried to buy the Bulgarian wheat surplus six years in advance. He got only a year's surplus. The Bulgarians, according to the London Financial News, refused to tie their hands, preferring to reserve their wheat exports for countries with free exchange. No details are available to this writer about the results of the Funk visit to Yugoslavia. It stands to reason, however, that the Yugoslavs are not going to sell out their economic independence.

With the others they are leaning to Germany, it is true; and their prime minister, hitherto a Germanophil, gained a lot of kudos in his own country when Munich seemed to justify his policy. But Yugoslavia has a trade relation with Italy which will be maintained in spite of all Berlin pressures. Incidentally, Yugoslavia is in a singularly good position to play off Italy against Germany.

* * *

And so it is with the other countries in central and eastern Europe. Personally, I see not the slightest prospect that Germany will get all the extra German trade up to the Black Sea. It wouldn't surprise me, indeed, if Turkey speeded up the negotiations for a trade treaty with America, if for no other reason than to keep at least one foot out of the German orbit. That would be some measure of the struggle of those countries to retain their sovereignty intact. Economically, too, Germany could not supply them with all their needs—the only justification for buying up all their exports.

Moreover, in the unlikely event that Germany did monopolize the trade of Central and Eastern Europe, the result still would not have the commercial significance that some folk imagine. It was said recently in the columns of the New York Herald Tribune that all their trade combined would increase Germany's existing total trade by only 15 per cent. This estimate has been checked by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, and found statistically correct.

Nor would Germany win for itself that economic independence of the rest of the world which is the goal of the Four Year Plan. Germany would still have to look abroad for such vital products as cotton, nickel, copper, and oil. None of the new countries supposedly under German sway could make Germany self-sufficient, while the substitutes are neither as good nor as cheap as the real article. The psychological effects of Munich, in short, seem to have completely outweighed both the economic and political effects.

New Era of Co-Operation Seen in U. S.-British Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Government for increased trade among their peoples regardless of the pinching of special interests which is inevitably involved.

Protests Are Heard

An outcry from American producers affected by reductions in American tariffs and quotas is anticipated. Some politico-economic observers expect it far to surpass any protests yet heard against the Hull policies, and to mount into a wide Republican refrain on the heels of the recent electoral victories. New England, whose farm and fish products, textiles, paper, and some manufactured articles, compete with Canadian and British specialties, is expected to be a center of protest. The Midwest, with other farm specialties, and the Far West, with lumber, are other spots where criticisms are arising. On the other hand, these same regions reap advantages. Some of New England's manufactures can get more easily into the vast British market, and substantial concessions to United States agricultural products are opened.

It will, of course, take only a day or two for the protests to take shape, but it will take a year or more to determine whether the concessions were worthwhile, and have been balanced by adequate gains. The real effects of the agreements will begin to be discernible just as the 1940 campaign begins, which makes the Hull policy, in all probability, a major campaign issue in that year.

Many Changes Made

As to the actual contents of the treaties:

Britain opened its ports to American agricultural products. Canada, the principal loser from these English concessions to America, obtained in turn important new concessions in the American market. And the United States, in its turn, was admitted to a new position in British Empire trade which modifies the whole Empire preference system.

More significantly still, the signatures bring into closer relations the British trade orbit and the group of 17 other nations with which the United States has already signed reciprocal trade agreements. The result is what Secretary Hull dreamed of when he launched his program—a block of nations publicly and officially committed to the doctrine that trade barriers can be broken down and that the road can be opened by which the world can regain its economic equilibrium without resorting to the barter devices of the totalitarian states.

Two documents were signed at the White House at 4 p. m. yesterday. One was a single agreement between the United States and Canada. The other was an agreement between Britain and the United States which included U. S. trade not only with the United Kingdom, but also with 46 British Colonies and with Newfoundland.

New Tariff Schedules

They include literally thousands of new tariff schedules. The exact number has not yet been counted even by the negotiators themselves. Most spectacular single items are removal of all English tariffs on wheat and lard from the United States. Most reductions are individually minor. Yet the negotiators have done such a thorough job of finding every last minute point where a tariff could be whittled as to have produced in the aggregate a real achievement in reduced trade barriers. More than anything else, they have reversed the trend towards increasing economic isolation between the United States and Britain which many believed to be permanent.

The agreements go into effect on Jan. 1, 1939. They provide expressly for an initial duration of three years. They may continue in force indefinitely thereafter, subject to termination by either Government on six months notice.

Aid for U. S. Farm Market In England Seen by Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — The picture of trade between England and the United States opened up under the new trade agreements is a picture of partial restoration by each to the other of positions in their markets enjoyed previous to the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act and the British Empire preference system.

These restrictions are by no means wiped out. But up and down the long columns of goods which enter into the enormous trade between the two countries tariff rates have been whittled away in hundreds of places, rates which upset the long established trade relationship between the countries.

Up until the tariff war period the United States had been a major provider of foodstuffs for England, and England had supplied a large proportion of the quality merchandise which moved into the American market. The tariff competition upset this old relationship. Now the trade agreement negotiators have sought to turn the tide back in the direction of normal trade.

U. S. Farm Markets

They appear to have gone far indeed towards restoration of the American agricultural market in England. Farmers of the great American Midwest who have seen their overseas markets shrinking for years, now for the first time are offered substantially improved prospects. Wheat goes on the free list, freed from the six cent a bushel burden of the Ottawa system. Lard goes on the free list with the wiping out of a 10 per cent duty. Hams are giving a much larger quota, and fixed on the English free list—with prospects of even better quotas in the future.

Fruit growers of Florida and California and apple growers of Virginia, New York and the Northwest also come in for restored positions in England. Grapefruit and orange juice and canned grapefruit go on the free list. Tariff rates are cut valuably on many other varieties of canned goods such as canned asparagus and canned corn. The duties on apples and pears are reduced by a third.

Cotton on Free List

To the South goes a pledge by England to keep cotton on the free list, a pledge which removes the threat of a British preferential tariff to benefit India cotton. To the South also goes a pledge to bind tobacco against any increased Empire preferences, and the prospect of possible preference reductions in 1942.

British preference barriers against American lumber come down notably. American mass-production industry is not overlooked. Advantages are provided in office equipment, in many types of machinery, in chemicals, dental instruments and several important electrical appliances. The American textile industry gains a cut of one quarter in the duty on women's silk stockings. English leather duties are cut.

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Reich Concerned Over Pact Threat To Barter Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 18—The new Anglo-American trade treaty, though allowed to pass with but few press comments, is seen in informed circles here as vitally significant to Germany in its economic and political potentialities.

The very fact that an accord on so important and complicated an issue should have been reached itself carries much weight here, where even important circles had a few weeks ago begun to prophesy that the negotiations would continue to drag on for months longer.

The direct economic consequences to Germany's trade still remain to be appraised by experts here, but indirectly they may be far-reaching, particularly since the agreements have been reached with America, England, and the British Empire.

Germany's supplies of raw materials, especially cotton and certain metals important for rearmament, may be restricted, since if trade within this larger Anglo-American unit is extended Germany will be less secure of supplies of foreign exchange for its purchases.

Hitherto this country has succeeded in finding enough foreign exchange for imports essential for rearmament indirectly through its trade with the British Empire. It is most probable that this country will now concentrate on achieving the same object in a more roundabout way, namely through economic control of Central and Balkan Europe. But this momentarily is not as effective as press statements and speeches here would have the outside world believe.

The new accord is also a heavy blow against the Third Reich's economic policy, and as an effort toward re-establishment of freer trade on the basis of free cash payment its effects will be carefully watched. Particularly interesting will it be to Germany to see how the other countries of the world rally to this nucleus of a new world economic unit.

Political effects also are significant since the agreement between these two great economic units is interpreted as closer co-operation between democracies, which must inevitably react politically, provided the agreement works satisfactorily. The fact that this agreement is not simply a sentimental understanding, but one based upon mutual economic interests is acknowledged to be evidence that it should work.

Business circles here also fear that President Roosevelt may now be able more easily to use the big stick of economic pressure in support of his denunciation of National Socialist racial policy, should he so desire. This he could of course do under the 1930 act which empowers him to apply a 50 per cent tariff against any nation discriminating against United States commerce. Germany's barter deals with nations competing with the United States and this country's subsidy to exporters might well be interpreted as discrimination under that act, it is stated here.

Atlantic Ports And N. Y. Canal Helped by Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—State Department officials said today that the new Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty opened the way for New York State's Barge Canal system and several Atlantic coast ports to regain at once thriving grain traffic with the United Kingdom.

Wheat was placed on the free list in the trade agreement signed yesterday, thus lifting a restriction which had diverted large shipments of grain from American to Canadian ports.

The diversion began after the conference of British Dominions at Ottawa in 1932 adopted a system of preferential rates requiring Canadian wheat to be shipped through Canadian ports to the United Kingdom to enjoy free entry at the British destination.

During hearings on the proposed United Kingdom reciprocal trade treaty last spring Reginald G. Narelle, spokesman for the Canal Carriers Association, filed a brief with Government officials showing that grain shipments on the Barge Canal had dropped from 39,000,000 bushels in 1930 to about 4,000,000 bushels in 1937.

Mr. Narelle attributed the drop to diversion of Canadian wheat shipments from Buffalo to the All-Canadian St. Lawrence route to Montreal.

The diversion also was reported seriously felt at Portland, Maine, Boston, and New York.

Railroads also were affected to some extent by the diversion.

"As a result of the removal of the preference," a State Department announcement said, "it should be possible for American port and transportation interests to regain their lost business in the transshipment of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom."

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Juicy Tidbits at Lower Cost Brighten Trade Pact Items

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—What do Mr. and Mrs. Consumer (who took a trip to England in 1928 and liked orange marmalade) get in the way of lowered duties on juicy tidbits? In short, casting all serious economic reasoning aside, what's the fun in these agreements?

Well, there are concessions facilitating import into the United States, from Britain, of:

Orange marmalade itself!
Silk garters and braces (remember those in Bond Street?).
Badminton nets (think of that!).
Ginger beer, lemon squash, etc.
Lime juice (naturally).
Orchids (to you).
Biscuits, wafers, puddings, cakes (remember those bold British biscuits?).
Bone china (think of Staffordshire).
Dragon's blood (ask your photo engraver).

And from Canada come:

Maplé sugar and syrup (that's what Vermont gets for going Republican!).
Cider.
Cut flowers.
Silver fox furs.
Pipe organs.
Christmas trees.

There are just a few Canadian specialties (in the juicy category) which can now come more freely into the U. S.

Whisky, gin, rum, and other spirituous liquors get no concessions beyond that they enjoyed in 1936.

On the whole, United States consumers seem to get a break!

As for British or Canadian consumers—well, they get breaks, too. Perhaps it shouldn't be said that the duties on American exports of soft soap are being cut from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Probably that's what the British negotiators thought after they got through with the treaty!

State Department Summary Concerning Trade Agreements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The following is text of a summary issued by the State Department on the British and Canadian Trade agreements:

These are the two most important agreements thus far concluded under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. The agreement with the United Kingdom covers not only trade with that country but also trade with Newfoundland and a large and important group of British colonies Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Ireland, India, Burma, and Southern Rhodesia are not included in the agreement with the United Kingdom. However, the trade of the areas which are included in these two agreements, with each other and with the rest of the world, accounts for over one third of the world's total international trade. Moreover, the United States carries on about one third of its own total foreign trade with the areas covered in these two agreements.

In most years the United Kingdom is the largest market for American exports, and Canada the second. Although Canada occasionally has ranged first. Conversely, Canada is ordinarily the largest source of imports into the United States, and the United Kingdom second or third. The United States supplies well over half of Canada's imports and takes about two fifths of Canada's exports; the United States is also one of the largest markets for exports from the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom imports more goods from the United States than from any other country, whether within the British Empire or not. The trade of the United States with several of the overseas areas of the British Empire included within the agreement is very large.

Makes Twentieth Agreement

Twenty trade agreements (including the first agrement with Canada which is replaced by the new agreement) have now been signed under the Trade Agreements Act, covering countries with which about three-fifths of our foreign trade is carried on.

American agriculture and industry should gain much from these two agreements. The concessions secured for our producers in each of them cover a great volume of trade. The United Kingdom Agreement is particularly important from the standpoint of agriculture. That country is by far the largest foreign market for American farm products, taking normally about one-third of the total exports. Substantial concessions on farm products have been secured from the United Kingdom. Agriculture will also gain from the concessions obtained for industrial products in all the countries covered by these agreements, since expansion of exports of factory products adds to the buying power of American wage-earners for products of the soil.

The reciprocal concessions provided in these two new agreements cover products which altogether make up a very large share of the total trade between the United States and the areas covered by the two agreemepts. These agreements are, of course, not one-sided. They should stimulate mutually profitable expansion of trade in both directions.

While the two agreements are separate instruments, they should be considered together. Taking the two agreements together, many important products appear in both import and export schedules, that is, the schedules of concessions which the United States is granting and obtaining. In such cases the full significance of these agreements cannot be judged without considering them both together, and considering their full coverage, including, in the case of the agreement with the United Kingdom, the concessions relating to trade with Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire.

The two agreements are likewise important in relation to the system of British imperial preferences, which has been long in existence, but was greatly expanded by the Ottawa Agreements of 1932. On many commodities many of the British countries apply to imports from other British countries lower import duties than on imports from the United States or other non-British countries; often the British goods enter free. Various of the concessions made by the United Kingdom and Canada involve modifications of these preferences. In the case of the colonies covered by the United Kingdom Agreement the concessions pertain particularly to the extent of the preferences.

Of General Importance

These agreements are of great importance not only with respect to the trade directly benefiting from them but also from the point of view of the general commercial policies of the countries parties to the agreements and of the world as a whole. Following the previous agreements made by the United States under the Act of 1934, their conclusion represents a long additional step in that liberalization of trade which began with the Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

The agreement, moreover, marks a most important step in the development of the commercial policy of the United Kingdom. Although for decades that country maintained substantial freedom of trade, its few duties being intended either for revenue only or to protect certain key industries necessary for military safety, the Import Duties Act of 1932 marked the abandonment of this historic policy so far as countries outside the British Empire were concerned. In some of its trade agreements with other countries, the United Kingdom has modified its protective and preferential policy, and this agreement with the United States represents a further marked modification of that policy.

Since the trade policies of the United States and of the countries of the British Empire have wide influence in the world, the liberal spirit shown in this trade agreement should have an important bearing on the commercial policies of many other countries, quite apart from the fact that, under the most-favored-nation practice of both the United Kingdom and the United States, most countries will benefit directly from the concessions provided in it.

The tariff concessions provided by these agreements will enter into effect on Jan. 1, 1939. The agreements will have initial terms of three years and may continue in force indefinitely thereafter, subject to termination by either government on six months' notice. Full details of both agreements will be available for publication in the morning papers of Friday, Nov. 18.

Trade Agreement Signed on Table Used by Lincoln and His Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The British and Canadian Trade Agreements were signed yesterday on a well-worn walnut table, around which Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet used to confer.

The table was brought from storage and placed in the mirrored East Room of the White House for the ceremony. At its center sat President Roosevelt in a tall, carved oak chair.

Beside him were the signers—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador; W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister; Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, and Arnold E. Overton, Chief of the British Trade Delegation.

Big chrysanthemums filled tall black vases back of the table, and bowls of yellow asters stood on the four white mantels. A breeze blowing through the open French windows rippled the heavy crimson draperies.

In a half circle sat Cabinet members, diplomats, a few members of Congress—altogether 100 or more guests. Military aides of the three nations, their golden epaulets glittering from the lights of the great chandeliers, stood at the door.

The signing took only seven minutes. An aide handed President Roosevelt the bulky documents, gilt-edged and marked with ribbons. The Canadian treaty was signed first, then the British.

Sir Ronald used a fountain pen, but he didn't trust it. He stuck it into an inkwell first.

Praise and Criticism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Criticism and praise mingled in the first public reaction to the new trade agreements with Canada and Great Britain.

John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, said in a formal statement to the press:

"The hopes and expectations of the bituminous coal industry that the revised reciprocal trade agreement with Canada would afford substantial relief from the tariff and trade barriers which Canada has raised against coal from the United States have failed of realization."

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the League of Women Voters, commented:

"The National League of Women Voters sees in these trade agreements a symbol of that kind of relationship between countries which means doing things in a peaceful method together."

U. S. Cites Gains Under Canadian Trade Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The new trade agreement with Canada, supplementing and greatly widening the agreement signed in 1935, was definitely negotiated as a compensation by the United States to a major raw materials-exporting Dominion for concessions given the United States by Great Britain.

Thus, its concessions to Canada—either duty reductions or guarantees of present treatment, cover 83 per cent of all American exports to the Dominion. Nevertheless, a striking feature of the treaty is a new and unexpected concession by Canada: Removal entirely from a long list of products of the special Canadian import tax of 3 per cent, which is applied to all imports into the Dominion whether they are dutiable or not. This import tax is the means whereby Canada gives preference to British and Imperial products, and keeps non-British countries outside the pale. Now the United States, and other countries under the most-favored-nation clause, get around the 3 per cent tax on specified products.

Trade between Canada and the United States outranks the trade between any other two countries in the world. Canada closely follows the United Kingdom as the best customer of the United States, and is much the largest source of this country's imports.

Concessions to U. S.

Under the new treaty, combined with the old one, the United States now gets lower duties on 74 per cent of total imports which were dutiable in 1935. It gets a pledge of no increase in existing duties on articles covering $48,000,000 worth of American exports to Canada in 1937. It gets promise of continued free entry for goods which in 1937 had a trade value of $69,000,000. These reductions are in addition to removal of the three per cent tax.

Canada, on the other hand, gets tariff concessions from the United States covering 77 per cent of all imports that were dutiable before 1935, or 31 per cent of combined dutiable and non-dutiable imports. It also gets larger quotas, or removal of quotas altogether, on articles imported in 1937 to a value of $73,000,000. Notably, the quota limitation on the quantity of Douglas fir and Western Hemlock lumber permitted to enter at the reduced duty rate of 1935 has been removed. The agreement binds against duty increases by the United States articles imported in 1937 in value of $203,000,000. Together, duty reductions and binding of prior rates or free-listing cover 83 per cent of all U. S. imports from Canada in 1937.

Benefits to U. S. Cited

Generally analyzing the concessions made by Canada, the U. S. Government says: "Every section of the U. S. will benefit from the wide-reaching concessions made by Canada," and it lists these advantages:

Specific duty reductions.

Most-favored-nation guarantee that American goods shall enjoy any future concessions made to any non-British country.

Guaranty of continued freedom of numerous items, and continuance of the 1935 duty on others.

Removal of the 3 per cent special import tax on specific items.

Relief with respect to the Canadian system of arbitrary valuations.

Exemption from duty up to $100 on purchases made by Canadian travelers returning to the Dominion (similar to a long-standing U. S. concession).

Advantage to commercial travelers and Canadian transit trade passing through the U. S.

Gains for Canada

Canada's gains under the treaty—and the chief field in which American domestic producers are likely to complain—cover both the lifting of quotas and reduction of duties. Concessions on cattle, calves, cream, seed potatoes—under quota hitherto—have been made. Duty on cattle is reduced to 1½ cents a pound, and quotas on all these products have been substantially doubled. Rates on table potatoes are cut the full 50 per cent permitted by law, and quotas increased to 1,000,000 bushels while the seed potato quota is raised from 750,000 bushels to 1,500,000 bushels.

The duty on milk is reduced the full 50 per cent, and the quota set at 3,000,000 gallons. The duty on cod, haddock, and related fillets of fish is cut by 25 per cent and a quota of 15,000,000 pounds fixed, or 15 per cent of U. S. consumption if it exceeds 100,000,000 pounds. Articles so treated by reductions and quotas include 9 per cent of total dutiable imports in 1937.

Concessions Extended

As to further duty reductions without quota limits, concessions are materially wider than in the 1935 treaty. Rates reduced in 1935 and continued without change now comprise $47,000,000 of 1937 imports; rates reduced in 1935 and further reduced now amount to $8,000,000; rates bound in 1935 and now reduced amount to $7,000,000; rates now reduced on articles not covered in the previous agreement amount to $44,000,000. Altogether, $121,000,000 worth of goods (in 1937 figures) will now enter the U. S. at lower rates than before 1935.

Principal commodities from Canada enjoying tariff reductions include hogs and fresh pork, cheddar cheese, eggs, barley, buckwheat, oats and rye, fish of various kinds, aluminum, nickel and other metals, book and printing paper (a major concession), plus renewal of the 1936 concessions, and binding against increases of various imports, including wood pulp and news print and many other Canadian specialties.

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British Regard Trade Pacts As Step to World Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Welcoming the Anglo-American trade treaties as a contribution to world peace as well as to commerce, the British Board of Trade today indicated great satisfaction at the completion of the negotiations.

In a summary of the agreement, the Board called it an "important and significant step in efforts of the United Kingdom and United States Governments to reduce trade barriers and so to contribute to world peace and prosperity."

It is recognized that many compromises have had to be made, surprise only being expressed that where such varied and numerous interests were affected, it should have proved possible in the end to reach such an extensive and, upon the whole, so beneficial a settlement.

These considerations have not prevented much adding up of advantages and counteradvantages on either side, though complaints are still to come from those particular British industries whose individual interests happen to be adversely affected.

In this connection, however, cordial recognition is also accorded to the enlightened attitude adopted by great businesses in the United States in not allowing private considerations to prevent consummation of what The Times of London says is "a joint effort by the United States and the whole British Commonwealth to promote a revival of world trade."

Poljtical Significance Stressed

Members of Parliament were pleased with the economic benefits, but attached greatest importance to its political significance when, as some said, the two countries should be as close together as possible.

Part of the British reaction was reflected in the fact that an increase in commercial volume is going to be necessary. During the first nine months of this year British imports from all countries fell more than £51,000,000, while exports to all countries went down about £52,000,000 compared with the same period in 1937.

That total was about evenly balanced, but trade with the United States is another story. The three problems would be solved immediately by an accelerated flow of goods and services between the United States and Great Britain—general domestic business would be bettered; the "hard core" of around 2,000,000 unemployed would be shattered by a revival of export industries; and a possible loss to Germany of much of Britain's £10,000,000 annual trade with Southeastern Europe would be compensated.

Trying to Resist Barter

The bulk of the dictator nations trade on a virtual barter basis, with heavy subsidies backing many key export industries. The British Government is trying to resist that trend in the belief that it might compel adoption in Britain of dictator state trade methods and abandonment of the traditional trade policy.

Every newspaper among the whole series of such journals representing all political views available here today speaks favorably of the pact. The only exception is an altogether partial one. It appears in the Daily Express which, while approving the pact itself, says it has a "bad background" in that existence of the "most-favored-nation" arrangement may enable it to be used to reduce Britain's ability to improve trade with other countries.

This, however, does not touch the general consensus in favor of the pact which is well expressed by the Manchester Guardian. This Liberal journal in endorsing Secretary Hull's hope that the pact may make for "increasing understanding and co-operation among the nations" goes on to congratulate "the two great democratic countries" upon having been able "at a time when self-sufficiency and state-regulated trade seem in the ascendant to set an example of economic disarmament that the world sadly needs."

Large List of U. S. Goods Win Parity in British Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — The new position of the United States in relation to the British Empire Preference System is most strikingly revealed in the colonial schedules, a byproduct of the English Agreement which amounts in effect to another trade agreement.

Under schedules affecting American trade with 46 British colonies, American goods are put on a parity with English goods in 310 different instances. The trade negotiators ranged through the tariff rates of a world empire inhabited by 59,000,000 persons and found this number of points where the Empire Preference System was modified to admit the United States on a basis of equality.

Actual reductions in rates were granted the United States in 236 colonial tariff rates covering imports from the United States which were worth $4,438,812 in 1936. In 918 more instances the United States was protected against any increase in the present duty. The net effect was to assure the United States of parity in the colonial markets with all British competing sources in a trade which was worth $8,064,618 in 1936.

The colonial agreements are important primarily to the United States. The colonies themselves produce for the most part raw materials which cannot be produced in the United States, and are therefore on the free list. What the colonies obtain is an agreement binding these articles on that list, thereby assuring them that no tariff will be raised against their goods in the future.

Trade from the colonies affected by actual tariff reductions amounted only to $1,864,000 in 1937. But trade from the colonies which is protected by the agreements fixing goods on the U. S. free list was worth $229,596,000 in 1937.

The United States gains a better preferential status in this extensive colonial market. Of the 46 colonies 31 reduce tariffs on American automobiles, 29 on American air-conditioning machinery, 17 on electric goods, 16 on lumber, 19 on tobacco. Seven of the colonies reduced the duties on American flour.

Newfoundland, a separate entity in the British Trade Agreement, granted concession to the United States on 47 items of which the most important were flour, salted beef and pork, citrus fruits, and radio apparatus. The trade affected by the concessions is estimated at approximately $4,000,000.

In return for these concessions, Newfoundland, a country which England is trying to put back on its financial and economic feet, obtained in return some substantial concessions in the American market. Wet salt fish, a particular type widely produced in Newfoundland and sent to Massachusetts for further processing, was given a cut of 50 per cent in the American tariff. Newfoundland sold $1,056,000 of this type of fish in the United States in 1937. Frozen blueberries, of which Newfoundland sold $396,000 to the United States in 1937, were also given a lower duty.

While the actual commercial value to trade between the British colonial empire and the United States of concessions in this area is not at this stage of major financial importance, the degree to which the Empire Preference System was modified to American advantage is viewed as an extremely important aspect of the general trade agreement.

Carol Leaves London

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—King Carol and Crown Prince Mihai of Rumania left for home today after a three-day visit of State. King George accompanied the two to the station.

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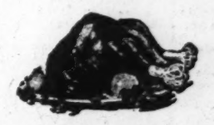

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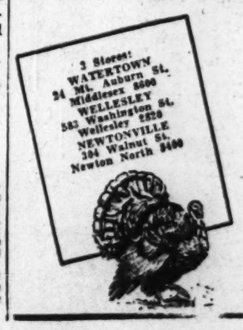

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Churches in Fifteenth Century Faced Materialistic Trend: Splendor Took the Place of Piety in the Period of Cultural Renaissance

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-first of 56 Articles

Historians of the Middle Ages are prone to look upon the fifteenth century as one of the most important of all time—a century crowded with great personalities and even greater events. Important not alone in the happenings within its limits, but perhaps even more important for the development of forces which led to the Reformation. Among the chief events which have influenced the trend of history was the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453. Thus the center of the Eastern Church was removed from the city of Constantine, for 10 centuries its capital, to Russia, with the result that Russia became the strongest representative of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The spirit of adventure, a spirit fostered especially by the rulers of Portugal, sent explorers round the Cape of Good Hope to the Indies, a region of reputed fabulous wealth. Another major effort, for the purpose of finding a shorter route to the East, supported by Ferdinand and Isabella, under papal sanction, led the adventurous Columbus to the shores of America. These are but a few of the high lights in a century crowded with events that have determined the course of human history throughout all the later centuries. Portugal became dominant in the East; Spain, in the West.

The Renaissance, as this period is commonly termed, furnishes many situations worthy of exploration. Energies set loose by the Crusades had developed into great movements in the liberation of humanity. The horizon of the people had been almost miraculously lifted through the forces set in motion by enterprises which, judged from the accomplishment of their primary purpose, were largely abortive. But trade, commerce, international travel, and closer relation of the peoples had wrought many changes, the general direction of which was toward a larger sense of freedom. The people were gaining an enhanced sense of their rights and their importance in the social order. The great universities had disseminated their influence through thousands of students assembled from all civilized lands. The invention of the printing press gave tremendous impulse to the liberalizing results of education, now more widely spread than ever.

Splendor Sapped Strength

The Church, now comfortably established again in Rome, turned not to the renewal of its spiritual strength but rather to its material glorification, through employment of the highly developed arts and sciences. Its greatest structure was built, and its gorgeous palaces adorned by the world's most famous artists. Michelangelo and Raphael were called to contribute their unparalleled artistry in adding a new glory to the central home of Christendom. The riches accumulated during the exile at Avignon were utilized not to carry the teachings of the Founder of Christianity to the poor and needy throughout the world, but to satisfy a desire for splendor, a lust for worldly possession which could have had no other result than to sap the strength of the papacy and the Church.

The Church had, so far as Italy was concerned, fallen again into the profligacy and disrepute which so severely crippled its influence in the earlier centuries. The high status attained through the leadership of Hildebrand and Innocent III had been lost. Prodigality had replaced piety. The salt had lost its savor. Gross materialism supplanted the spirituality which had kept Christendom intact. Among all the institutions that profited by the Renaissance, the Church is not numbered. While papal Rome had become recognized as the center of the art and highest culture of Europe, its spiritual influence had greatly declined. The popes had assumed the social status of Italian princes, surrounded by courts of unrivaled splendor and, it seems, of unprecedented corruption. Although having eyes, they saw not the inevitable outcome of their own misconduct.

Reform Effected in Spain

In France, England, Spain, and Germany, as the spirit of nationalism strengthened, there was less willingness to acknowledge any authority above that of the State. The idea of the State became supreme. In Spain, independence of papal authority assumed an advanced position. As has so often happened in Christian history, the movement there which led away from Rome was headed by an illustrious and energetic individual, and in this instance under the protection and urge of royalty.

Ximenes, of noble birth, having developed marked ability as a scholar in the schools of Spain, went to Rome, where for six years he continued his studies of religious subjects. Returning to Spain in 1465, he became a noted preacher, displaying such marked ability in church affairs that he was chosen by Queen Isabella as her confessor. Prior to this, he had laid down all honors and become a Franciscan monk and a hermit. It was in this humble condition that he lived when the Queen sought him out for her consultant in affairs of State as well as her spiritual adviser.

Under encouragement of the energetic Queen, Ximenes undertook a serious reformation of all the monasteries in Spain, a situation greatly in need of repair. In 1495, much against his desire, he was appointed Archbishop of Toledo, although still maintaining the rigors of an ascetic life. With the Queen's support, he extended his efforts at reform to the clergy and monks, clearing out all that were unworthy. As a result, the clergy of Spain, purged of many unholy men, became a much improved representative body of Christians.

Education for the Clergy

Ximenes had learned in Rome the benefits of broad education for the clergy. Accordingly, his next efforts were directed to the forming of a university—supported in part by his own ecclesiastical revenues. In a few years his university had 7,000 students in attendance. Ximenes held that the clergy should make the Bible their chief subject for study, although he was not in favor of its being read by the masses. His zeal in this direction led to the production of the Complutensian Polyglot edition of the Bible. The Old Testament was presented in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; the New Testament in Greek and Latin. Ximenes was the first to present the New Testament in Greek, although, because of papal permission being withheld, Erasmus, in 1516, earlier placed his version in Greek upon the market.

Due to a zeal lacking both in wisdom and Christianly impulse, the Inquisition was revived, and, through its strenuous and ofttimes cruel administration, the Church of Spain became the most independent material church of the times. Its position was indicative of the general rebellion that was soon to follow. And yet, it seems, Rome saw not the cloud gathering on the horizon.

The new intellectualism that manifested itself north of the Alps has been termed "humanism." It varied as to substance and content in different institutions where it made its way. While this was a somewhat indefinable trend, yet it had certain characteristics which lend themselves to definition. It grew out of the rising dissatisfaction with Christianity as represented by the Church of the times.

The Influence of Humanism

Thoughtful people, and under the stimulus of education the number of that class grew rapidly, failed to find a satisfactory relationship between the method generally sanctioned by the Church in Rome and the teachings of Christ Jesus. This turned them to intellectual pursuits, studies of the early philosophies, and other abstruse subjects.

As they were not fed spiritually, they sought mental peace elsewhere than in the Church. This was especially true in Germany. Sometimes it was a turning back toward the Greek philosophies. Prominent churchmen in its ranks, however, were desirous of reforming the Church from within. Humanism became an important influence in Germany, where it seems at first, after much resistance, it had finally made its way into many of the universities.

An outstanding character of this period was Erasmus, scholar, churchman, noted man of letters. By birth a Hollander, he early developed love for study and found his way into an Augustinian monastery, although, it is said, against his will. The life of a monk did not appeal to this restless intellectual, and he left it for a wider field of action. He has been called the broadest of the humanists, a group with which he was usually identified because of his efforts to link religion with culture and reason. Erasmus spent much time in England at both Oxford and Cambridge, where he taught and where he found many congenial friends, among them Sir Thomas More. It was while at the latter institution that he published the first Greek version of the New Testament.

Sales of Indulgences Decried

Erasmus had no sympathy with those who believed that ignorance on the part of clergy and laymen was necessary to the advancement of spiritual growth. "By identifying the new learning with heresy," he declared, "you make orthodoxy synonymous with ignorance." What he decried, and his pen was very potent, were the abuses which characterized the Church polity at the time. In his "Praise of Folly," published in 1509, he castigated the follies of the Church—sale of indulgences, miraculous results from prayers to images, the mere repetition of psalms and formulas, prayers to saints, and, perhaps above all, the political ambitions of the popes. In this and subsequent writings he spoke his mind in no unmistakable terms, yet he did not leave the Church. His hope was to reform it from within.

Erasmus' witty sayings made enemies for him, but they did not turn him from his purpose to correct folly with reason, evil with truth. He was somewhat ahead of his time in his efforts for reform; that is to say, those in need of reform were not ready for it. None can gainsay, however, that his voice and pen were potent factors in the Great Reform that was so soon to follow.

While certain of the older universities were founded prior to the beginning of the Renaissance, yet the urge for the new education led to the establishment of several others, since famed for their educational thoroughness. The intellectuals became more interested in the humanities, that is, the study of mankind, than in abstract discussion relative to God and the universe, subjects which the Scholastics so generally discussed. It was a revulsion of the times against a pseudo-Christianity. The human heart was not being fed with the bread of life, and the lure of materialism, however brilliant its habiliments, did not satisfy. But a great urge was becoming manifest, an impulsion from the omnipotent One to break down the false barriers that the world might be flooded with light. The time was drawing nigh.

Certain commentators ascribe to the humanism of the Middle Ages the desire for a return to the classics. This desire, it seems clear, grew out of the current lack of demonstration of true Christianity on the part of the Church.

Oxford Aid

The Oxford University Gazette states that of 4,900 undergraduates at Oxford during 1937-38, 2,630 were in receipt of financial assistance.

Potent Voice for Church Reform

Erasmus, From Painting by Hans Holbein

Turkey Tasters Get Jump On Thanksgiving Feasting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A quartet of professional tasters, armed with a dull appetite and sharp cutlery, attacked today what has grown to be an annual task—the Government turkey.

The stuffing's different, but the whole business is getting to be old stuff to them. However, it's all in the job and part of a program to bring better birds to the American holiday table.

Imagine getting tired of turkey!

The experts of the festive fowl sit around a table at the Agriculture Department to light into the bird. It is their business to determine by taste the success of the Government's experiments with model turkeys.

Two women tasters and two men tasters usually compose the board. They have to start from scratch unaided by salt and pepper.

The big dish of today is the streamlined turkey of 1938 — the product of government experimentation at Beltsville, Md. Distinguished from the old-type turkey, it has:

1. Shorter legs.
2. A broader back.
3. A plumper body.

The streamlined turkey is a big jump from the bird that adorned the groaning board spread by our grandmothers.

"That old-time bird," explained Robert R. Slocum, marketing specialist, "weighed from 24 to 26 pounds. The streamliner will weigh from 12 to 15 pounds."

Why?

The answer is several-fold. Apartment houses have smaller kitchens than the houses of our elders, and smaller kitchens have smaller ovens and the makers of cooking dishes are going in for smaller utensils.

But the Nation isn't losing its appetite. It puts away about 17,500,000 turkeys a year. That's eating!

What will the turkey tasters have for their own Thanksgiving dinner?

Three of them will have turkey. One doesn't care for it particularly.

Hope for Peace of World Found In Children's Books and Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The hope for international peace lies in giving very young children an understanding of foreign peoples either through travel or books, according to Mrs. Helen Perry Curtis, author of children's books, and one of the speakers at the Children's Book Fair now being held at Wanamaker's. The fair, which displays approximately 1,000 books, is featuring authors' forums and film versions of famous stories, it will continue through Nov. 19.

"I think if more children can read about everyday doings of everyday people we can hope for the future," Mrs. Curtis said. "The children are unprejudiced—they don't care particularly about the politics of those they read about. They see the human things about the characters. I don't think that any of those who have visited other lands could think it conceivable that their country would go to war with those they have known personally.

"I have the most intense feeling that we will gain world peace by this friendship between children. If we can't take them to Europe, take them there by books."

Miss Mabel Williams, librarian, told how helpful it was to link the reading habits of youths with subjects in which they have a present interest.

The Fair features model libraries for children from 2 to 14. Rare editions and a collection of books of the 1830's are shown, as well as "the year's best books for children," and exhibits of how books are made and bound.

New Episcopal Bishop Of Delaware Is Named

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Dr. Arthur R. McKinstry, Rector of Christ Church who was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware said Nov. 16 he would give the proposal "every earnest and careful consideration."

"I feel highly honored," said Dr. McKinstry.

Dr. McKinstry came here the latter part of September from St. Mark's Church in San Antonio, Texas, and previously had been rector of St. Paul's at Albany, N. Y., and of the Church of the Incarnation at Cleveland.

Educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University and the University of the South at Sewanee, he is a native of Greeley, Kan. He became a deacon in 1919 and a priest in 1920.

Dr. McKinstry was married in 1920 to the former Miss Isabelle Van Dorn, daughter of T. B. Van Dorn, President of the Van Dorn Iron Works Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and granddaughter of the company's founder.

Peddler Pays His Fine With Garlic and Lemons

NEW YORK (AP)—Alphonse Puma pleaded guilty to peddling without a license, and told Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto he couldn't pay the $1 fine.

He finally agreed to sell Magistrate Pinto his entire stock of goods—29 heads of garlic and 30 lemons—for the $1. He used the money to pay his fine.

The Magistrate said he would distribute the lemons among the court's staff, but kept secret his plans to dispose of the garlic.

"I wouldn't breathe it to a single person," he said.

Every Book?

Every book in print dealing with the Pacific Ocean and the nations surrounding it is to be shown at the California World's Fair on Treasure Island.

Raid on Ship Brings In $255,000 in Opium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Opium valued at $225,000 is in the hands of customs agents here today after a raid on the British Steamship Silveryew, owned by the Silver Line, of London. Meanwhile, Tsin Ho Zon, second boatswain of the Chinese crew, is being held by Federal authorities and a heavy libel placed against the ship. Other members of the ship's crew, including Capt. William J. Irving, the master, were taken to the Federal Office Building for questioning.

The Silveryew had been stopped and searched when she arrived in Boston from various ports in China, but raiders found nothing. When she arrived in New York, however, a search by customs officials Nov. 16 revealed the opium hidden in the bottom of an oil tank.

The Captain and the two other officers of the Silveryew were permitted to return to the ship later in the day, but the Chinese prisoners will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn on a charge of smuggling narcotics.

New Jersey High Court Voids Election Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The State's highest court—the Court of Errors and Appeals—ruled by a vote of 12 to 3 Oct. 17 that the Republican Assembly investigating committee was without power to inquire into alleged irregularities in Hudson County in the 1937 gubernatorial election.

There was no written opinion of affirmance, but three dissenting judges—Parker, Case, and Wells—took exception to the Court's ruling in memoranda.

The issue was brought before the Court last May when Vice-Chancellor Kays decided creation of the committee was unconstitutional.

Charges of election frauds followed the victory of Gov. A. Harry Moore over Dr. Lester H. Clee, Republican, of Newark.

Christianity Held Best Protection For Free Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Seeking to awaken the nation to the threat of such atheistic social forces as Communism and Fascism, working within, the Committee for the Preservation of America held its first national Christian Convention here.

The keynote running through the three-day meeting was that the best protection for free society is to maintain Christianity in politics, business, and government.

Louis Durant Edwards, Chairman of the governing committee of this body, emphasized the need of making this idealism a practical and positive force.

Attention was focused on the "isms"—Communism, Nazism, and Facism—which the group believes to be actively at work to undermine American institutions. Mrs. Gloss Edwards brought out that teachers within some New York schools have been found teaching the benefits of Communism, while Major General George Van Horn Mosely, retired U. S. Army officer, maintained that Fascist forces are already at work in some branches of our Government.

Hugh J. McKabe, Queens County, New York, who had organized the Flying Squadron of America among New York school boys, pointed out that in his experience youth was not turning to Communism and the other isms in any marked degree but that they were staunch defenders of American institutions. He believed it the responsibility of adults to see to it that American youth were given educations uncolored by the isms.

Miss Marie E. Randby, President of Immigration Restriction League, called for enforcement of the Federal Immigration Restriction laws on the ground that this country should not be called upon to care for a large share of political refugees until its own unemployment problem is solved.

"We should not put Americans on relief to make jobs for refugees," declared Miss Randby. "Such a procedure engenders hatred and social unrest at a time when we are already burdened with serious problems to solve."

"We must answer any united front of alien forces within our country with a united front of Christianity," declared Lambert Fairchild, Chairman, National Americanization League, in an appeal for Americans to be alert in combating all efforts to nullify the U. S. Constitution.

The Committee plans to hold similar meetings in different cities to give evidence of the presence and activity of un-American forces.

Tests of Drivers For Intoxication Upheld by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18—Police station tests of drivers charged with intoxication are not a violation of constitutional rights, the Fourth Department Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court has ruled unanimously in upholding Monroe County's recently-invoked drive to stamp out drunken driving.

The procedure, attacked as illegal by Leon J. Schmidt of Rochester was instituted by District Attorney Daniel J. O'Mara as a means to assure unquestionable testimony and thereby to reduce a driver's chances of "beating" an intoxication count in court. The effect of the decision, handed down on Tuesday, was to uphold as legal the right of police to call in a physician to examine any driver accused of being intoxicated.

The Court also held that efforts of police to obtain expert testimony does not infringe on a defendant's rights and does not involve compulsion. Mr. Schmidt, who carried his case from Police Court to Supreme Court and then to the Appellate Division, must face retrial on the intoxication count.

Methodists to Continue South Carolina Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here, voted to maintain its three leading educational institutions of higher learning, Wofford, Columbia, and Lander Colleges as standard four-year institutions. This was despite the fact that the conference had previously adopted a Commission report recommending that Lander be made a junior college and that Wofford and Columbia be continued as standard four-year schools with co-education offered at Wofford in the junior and senior classes

Appointment of a new commission of seven ministers and laymen from the upper conference for a more thorough study of the college situation, was authorized.

A memorial was adopted asking the uniting conference to take some definite action toward establishing minimum salaries for clergymen. The resolution was introduced by the Rev. E. A. Wilkes of Aynor.

Carlisle Fitting School at Bamberg, formerly operated as a church school for young men but in recent years conducted as a private institution by Col. James F. Risher, was authorized to be sold to its present headmaster.

County Relief Cannery Helps Many to Help Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIRKLAND, Wash.—Helping people to help themselves as a measure of "relief" is the objective of the county cannery here. In a district populated largely by small subsistence farmers, the cannery gives these people an opportunity to reach their goal of "making part of their living on a little piece of land."

This is the way it works: The farmer's wife takes the surplus of "Kentucky Wonder" string beans to the cannery. It is estimated that her material will fill two dozen cans and these are assigned to her. With dozens of other women she cuts beans and fills the tins. With hundreds of other cans hers are trundled off on a conveyor belt and that is the last she sees of them until five days later when she may call for her product. And they are her beans, those she raised in her own garden, with her mark on the tin.

Later in the season when the days are colder and she is canning celery, tomatoes, squash or chicken, she may take her babies and leave them to be cared for in the recreation room of the cannery. An open fire and comfortable home-made furniture make a cheerful room for the little ones to play in.

All this is not charity. The farmer pays part of the expense of the operation by contributing to the County one third of his canned goods. Last year the County took only one fourth, which did not meet expenses. Whether they operate at a loss or not, the County Commissioners declare that it is worth it in the load it has taken off the Commissioners' office. The actual canning work is performed by WPA labor.

Last year, the first year of actual operation, there were 200,000 cans produced; this year 400,000 cans of processed fruits, vegetables, and meats will be turned out. Provisions are being made for curing and smoking meats, and families are encouraged to raise a pig. Thirty-five different products have been processed so far.

The cannery is used by persons on relief, by marginal farmers who can what they cannot sell, and by such groups as the Parent-Teacher organization who this year canned 3,000 cans of food for the school luncheons of needy children.

The "Workaneat" organization has also used the cannery. Its members earn their own supply of vegetables by giving so many hours of labor in large community gardens. They then receive their portion of either fresh or canned vegetables by the week from distributing centers. They are not a relief organization and most of them are employed. Their objective also is to help people to help themselves.

Cotton Bows to Sweet Potato

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La.—A carload of sweet potatoes dumped into the lobby of a Bienville Parish Bank eight years ago started farmers planting a crop to take the place of cotton. As a consequence, a group of Bienville Parish farmers have just harvested a sweet potato crop from diverted cotton lands which, for the same amount of labor required for the cotton, has doubled the return.

Back in 1930, W. B. Brewer, banker, was seeking to persuade cotton growers to change their crop. It was that year that he ordered the carload of fine sweet potatoes, and when farmers with "cotton" troubles came to the bank to borrow money, he campaigned for sweet potatoes with his object lesson at hand. Since that time through education the new industry has grown.

Last year 28 of the pioneer planters organized the Bienville Parish Sweet Potato Association, built curing sheds, and concentrated their cultivation upon a superior new potato, the Unity No. 1. This potato was developed by the Louisiana State University Experiment Station, and was supplied to Bienville Parish farmers at cost and given to 4-H Clubs.

According to the Bienville growers, King Cotton cannot compete with the sweet potato. On their land, where half a bale of cotton is considered good, an average yield of 100 bushels of market potatoes netted growers this year $50 an acre. In addition to the marketable crop there remained cull potatoes for stock feed and potatoes for seed which produced $40 to $50 an acre.

Coolidge Postage Stamp At $5 Apiece Is Issued

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—You'll probably never have occasion to use one but Postmaster General Farley gave the nation a new $5 stamp yesterday.

The postage stamp, which replaces one issued in 1923 bearing a portrait of the feminine figure "America," depicts the late President Coolidge. Stamps of that denomination usually are purchased only by banks and motion picture companies, which mail large packages of high value.

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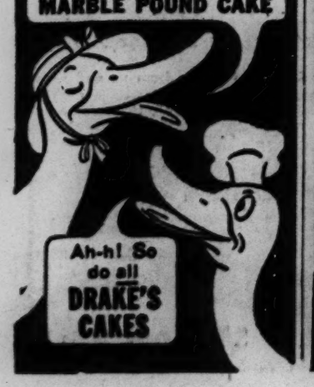

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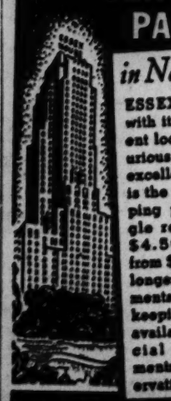

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Japanese Plan 'Federal' China?

Tokyo seeks to reverse trend to unity — Way believed paved for autonomous regimes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Whatever the Chinese may think, almost every Japanese is convinced that Japan will have a decisive voice in determining the future organization of China. And the general opinion here, as also among influential Japanese in China, is that the future "co-operative" China will adopt a federal, rather than a centralized form of administration.

Just as Japan is endeavoring in occupied territory to replace the San Min Chi I, or "Three People's Principles," of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with its Hsin Min Chu I, or "New People's Principles," based on old-fashioned Confucianism, so it is trying to turn the clock back and reverse the trend toward unity which had been so conspicuously gaining ground in China during the years before the war. The case for a federal organization of China is set forth by Bunroku Yoshioka—a publicist who has specialized in Chinese affairs—in a recent issue of "Kaizo," one of the leading Japanese monthly magazines.

Different Political Form

Mr. Yoshioka sums up his opinion as follows:

"What is desirable for the peace of East Asia is a political form that does not require the sort of nationalism that existed, and still exists, under the Chiang Kai-shek regime. What I expect is the division of China into several suitable regions, each with a Government most appropriate to the economic, political, and geographical conditions of the district and interrelated to each other."

Mr. Yoshioka sees an economic background for the dissolution of China's political unity. The former centralization, he believes, was the result of the alliance of Chiang Kai-shek with "the Chekiang plutocracy," a term often used in Japan to denote T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung, and other prominent Chinese bankers with interests which formerly centered in Shanghai.

The wealth of this "plutocracy," according to Mr. Yoshioka, expanded from 2,700,000,000 to 7,300,000,000 Chinese dollars between 1933 and 1937. But now, as a result of the Japanese occupation of Shanghai-Nanking area, this wealth has been greatly reduced. Shanghai no longer financially dominates the rest of China. So the way is paved for autonomous regimes in Peiping and Inner Mongolia and also, in the future, in Hankow and in Canton.

"Federal" Trend Seen

There have been occasional gestures in the direction of a union of the Japanese-sponsored regimes in Peiping and Nanking. Mr. Yoshioka dismisses these with the statement that these two regimes "are not keeping pace with each other in politics, economics, and foreign relations." It is certainly true that in the important sphere of finance there is a cleavage between North and Central China. Japan is endeavoring to make the notes of the newly established Federal Reserve Bank in Peiping the valid currency for the former region. There has been no move in this direction in Central China, where the nationalist currency still circulates as the sole medium of exchange, except for limited quantities of yen and Japanese military notes.

Another consideration, not mentioned by Mr. Yoshioka, which probably works in favor of a Federal regime for occupied China is that various Japanese Army units of occupation have built up and probably will build up certain vested interests in the regions where they are stationed. The clearest example of military domination of occupied territory is to be seen in Manchukuo, where the Kwantung Army is the de facto highest authority. Inasmuch as Japanese military occupation is generally contemplated as something that will last many years, if not indefinitely, in the large cities and strategic centers of China, it is natural that the various Army groups should prefer to keep their own local Governments.

Anti-Chiang Rallies Started by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Peiping, Nov. 18

A one-month series of rally meetings in Japanese-conquered areas of China was started yesterday against the Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Five Governors under the provisional North China regime sponsored by the Japanese attended the first meeting here.

It is expected that a Japanese-advised government for the conquered areas, intended to be a permanent regime, will be announced by the end of 1938.

China problem shrewdly assessed by leaders of Japanese — Ready for long pull.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's southern drive has brought concern to the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. Former forecasts are being remembered, to the effect that whereas the Army wanted Manchuria and North China the Navy will fit its aspirations to those of a nation sometimes termed "the most northerly of the tropical people" and eventually stage a further drive for Empire which will make the whole China campaign seem only a preliminary.

Beyond doubt, the success or failure of the China adventure will determine the policy on anything farther south. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese National Government show no signs of giving up the fight, but some extremely cool leaders are emerging in the Japanese camp and a scheme of operations for the immediate future is apparently agreed upon which gives a disturbingly firm basis for whatever may be next—whether more aggression, or only a digging-in process.

Japanese Prepared

Already the people of Japan have been prepared for the idea that the eventual capture of both Hankow and Canton was a matter of course, although by the aid of foreign Powers unfriendly to or jealous of Japan the Chinese were able to hold out longer than would have been the case if they had been left to themselves. They have also been told that the Japanese need not expect to be relieved of their heavy burden of heaven-bestowed responsibility in the immediate future, but must continue for some years to pay heavily to consolidate their military occupations. They have received the suggestion that as fast as possible the Chinese will be set to governing themselves under benign Japanese direction, and the Japanese armed forces will be released gradually without facing any necessity to keep the whole of occupied China under guard or even to pacify and really occupy all the areas now thinly held.

This is shrewd thinking on a basis of facts. For a considerable time Japanese policy on the China hostilities was a victim of conceit and shortsightedness. The Chinese were underestimated, Japan's punishing power was overestimated, and bombast took the place of reason. The Chinese at that period were cooler and smarter, on the whole, despite some glaring errors, during the period of the opening of the Shanghai fighting. Now the Japanese have belatedly put their propaganda feet on the ground while it is open to rather serious question whether China's talk of what is going to happen through guerrilla activities will prove preliminary to anything fundamentally effective in the near future.

Problems for Chinese

Certainly it is true that if the National Government learns from the Chinese Reds, and is able to enlist the solid, enthusiastic co-operation of the masses, and with the cessation of frontal fighting is able and willing to take active charge of the guerrillas while furnishing them with adequate supplies and leaders—as is not now the case—they can cause the Japanese a great deal of trouble. Probably the Japanese can be prevented from withdrawing anything like as many men from China as they hope.

But that is a long way from recapturing China for the Chinese. Serious and informed observers now believe that nothing short of foreign help for China on a scale, and of a type, unprecedented during the past several years can accomplish much—and how much benefit it can be depends on several weighty factors—including first the sort and magnitude of the help, and second the internal position of Japan once the exciting, patriotism-stirring period of immediate emergency is past.

If Japan were able to strike down all Chinese resistance in the long-hoped-for, long-deferred "second Sedan" or something equivalent, and were able to end the war definitely with China firmly under its control, there is a great deal of reason for worry to the southward if not on the part of Soviet Russia to the north. But any such development seems most improbable. The menace is there but it is a long-term menace.

As time goes on, however, many a foreign nation is likely to feel increasingly that unless action is taken in time there may eventually be no stopping Japan at any boundary now in sight.

HANKOW, Nov. 18 (AP)—Paul Josslyn, United States Consul General in Hankow, made a second protest to the Japanese yesterday against an incident in which Japanese soldiers were alleged to have thrown acid at Dr. Logan H. Root, American missionary physician.

Mr. Josslyn Nov. 15 demanded investigation of the incident, which occurred at Wuchang, Nov. 13, but the Japanese Consul General did not reply. Americans at Wuchang gave the following account:

Dr. Root appeared at St. Michael's Church and found the Japanese driving out Chinese refugees whom the Mission owners had permitted to occupy the church. He closed the Mission gates, excluding the Japanese, whereupon they tore an American flag hanging over the gate and threw acid at Dr. Root. The acid did not strike him.

Latvia Reviews Achievements In Two Decades of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 18—Ties which for 20 years have been forged between the United States and Latvia were recalled here today on the anniversary of the republic's proclamation of independence.

Celebrations began yesterday when business houses and schools closed for speeches on the significance of the day, followed by torchlight processions in the capital and a radio address by American-educated President Ulmanis. Lettish families assembled in their homes early this morning to listen to significant addresses by the head of the household as a part of the celebration committee's program.

Remembering the period of political chaos in 1919 from which emerged the first independent and unified government of Lettish people, Latvians are now surveying their present political and economic structure, to recall that its foundations were built upon President Wilson's fundamental of self-determination.

Policy of Co-operation

This fundamental has been in increasing evidence as the little Baltic country has molded itself into a national unit, and, with its two ethnological cousins, Lithuania and Estonia, established a policy of co-operating with its neighbors to form a strong Baltic bloc.

Internally, Latvia has been successful in moving to solve the agrarian problem by dividing up the large estates, improving farm labor, building school, libraries, and hospitals, and starting a program of social legislation. Pension funds have been inaugurated for state and municipal workers, farm hands have been insured against illness with special assistance allowances given to their children, and children have been sent to the country for holidays.

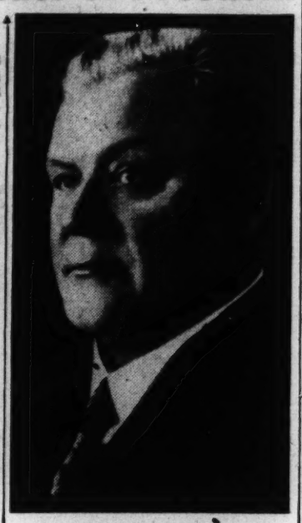
About 80 per cent of all Latvian workmen belong to professional trade unions, and the Chamber of Labor is carrying out a project of cultural betterment designed to improve working conditions for the laborer.

State Controls Trade Council

But hand in hand with these civil and social reforms has appeared a growing tendency of the Government to take a stronger part in civil affairs. This tendency culminated in the formation of a government-controlled State Economic Council early this year which has established a virtual dictatorship in the State. Working through the Council, with a Cabinet-appointed Chairman, the Government has restricted political parties, limited the size of social organizations, forbidden strikes and lockouts in the labor ranks, formulated rigid press laws, and given greater power to the Interior Ministry to preserve order, should the need arise.

Indeed, the situation in Latvia has lately shown a marked tendency to swing away from the purely democratic government that the first American Minister, Evan E. Young, reported to President Harding in 1922, when America was first considering the young Republic's claims to official recognition.

The Lettish people have retained a deep-lying sympathy for the American system. A glance about the modernized capital of Riga discloses one of the principal squares of the city named after the father and first President of the American Nation, with Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, Rotary Clubs, and about 1,100 branches of the American 4-H Clubs further testifying to their faith in some typical American institutions.



President Ulmanis

French Premier Sustained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 18—Standing firm against a tidal wave of opposition to the Government's recent economy decrees, Premier Edouard Daladier won an important victory when he gained the solid support of the Deputies of his own party today. Even the Radical Socialists have shown signs of wavering in their usual loyalty to their leader in the face of widespread criticism, especially on the Left, to Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's plan for financial recovery.

Premier Daladier, however, appealed to the Deputies to realize that the international situation demands strong domestic measures of redressment if France is to be enabled to meet the challenge to peace in Europe; and he finally obtained a fresh vote of confidence.

In this he was greatly aided by unexpectedly strong position he has just taken against the cession of any of France's colonial territories to Germany. At a meeting today, the Radical Socialist Parliamentarians went on record as approving M. Daladier's stand on this matter, specifying that the veto included mandate territories as well as other colonial possessions.

Although some French observers recall that similarly strong statements were made last summer regarding the French Government's readiness to fulfill both the letter and spirit of the Franco-Czech alliance, it appears that the remarkable movement of French public opinion, in the last 10 days especially, against giving back any of Germany's colonies has borne fruit quickly and—for present at least—decisively.

Critic of Chamberlain Elected

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP) — Vernon Bartlett, running as an Independent Progressive candidate opposed to "the dangers of Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy," scored a political upset today by winning a by-election for the House of Commons in the Conservative stronghold of Bridgwater.

His majority was 2,332.

Mr. Bartlett, foreign affairs writer and radio commentator, defeated a Conservative, P. G. Heathcoat-Amory, a lawyer and member of a wealthy lace manufacturing family.

Mr. Bartlett received 19,540 votes and Mr. Heathcoat-Amory 17,208 in a constituency which the Conservatives held by a 10,569 majority in the last election.

"You can have no better proof," Mr. Bartlett said, "that the nation as a whole realizes the dangers of the Government's foreign policy."

The result also was seen by some political observers as proof that the German anti-Jewish drive was reacting unfavorably on the Chamberlain Government.

Mr. Heathcoat-Amory said, "It just goes to show how short is the memory of the electors."

In 56 by-elections since November, 1935, the Government has lost 10 parliament seats to the Labor Party and three to Independents.

Labor Wins By-Election

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—John Morgan, Labor, won the Doncaster seat in the House of Commons yesterday, defeating Alexander Monteith, National Liberal, 31,735 votes to 20,027 in a by-election.

The Labor Party increased by nearly 4,000 votes the majority it gained in the district in the 1935 general election.

Refugee Office Gets Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 1938 Nobel Peace Prize of about $30,000 was awarded yesterday to the Nansen International Office for Refugees at Geneva, an organization which collects information on the material and moral welfare of refugees and gives general directions to relief institutions.

It was the fourth time that the peace award provided for in the will of Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish chemist-engineer who invented dynamite, had been given to an institution. A committee of five chosen by the Norwegian Parliament makes the awards.

The Institute of International Law received the award in 1904, the International Permanent Peace Bureau in 1910, and the International Red Cross in 1917. Last year the prize went to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, President of the League of Nations Union.

The Nansen International Office for Refugees has been collecting information about the material and moral welfare of refugees, finding them work and settling them, coordinating the efforts of existing relief agencies, co-operating with private organizations and raising revenues for these purposes. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen himself won the prize in 1922.

Justice Reed to Get Montclair Yale Bowl

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (AP)—The selection of Stanley Reed, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, to receive this year's Montclair Yale Bowl, a silver trophy awarded annually to the Yale alumnus "who has made his 'Y' for life," was announced Nov. 17 by Nicholas Roberts, Chairman of the Board of the Montclair Yale News.

The award will be presented on Dec. 3.

"In awarding the Yale Bowl," Mr. Roberts said, "our formula provides that the recipient shall have risen by his own efforts to the top of his own line of endeavor. We have chosen Mr. Justice Stanley Reed for his distinguished record as a lawyer and public servant."

Justice Reed was graduated from Yale in the class of 1906.

300,000 CCC Boys Get 40,000 Turkeys

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Thanksgiving Day menu for 300,000 CCC boys in camps from Maine to California calls for 40,000 turkeys.

Other items include 17½ tons of pumpkin, 59 tons of potatoes, 22 tons of bread crumbs, 6 tons of onions, 2½ tons of butter, 8½ tons of sugar, 1,500 bushels of cranberries, 3,700 gallons of milk, and more than 100,000 eggs.

Envoy to Rome Returns

NEW YORK (AP)—William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Italy, returned Nov. 17 in the Cunard liner Queen Mary "on a purely personal trip." The Ambassador said he was going immediately to Boston for the funeral of his brother, John C. Phillips, and then would go to Washington.

Japanese Note Points to Changed Conditions

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—The text of the Japanese note replying to the United States protest on China, handed today to Ambassador Joseph C. Grew by Foreign Minister Hachira Arita, follows:

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note dated Oct. 6, addressed to the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Fumimaro Konoye concerning the rights and interests of the United States in China.

In the note are cited various instances based on information in possession of the Government of the United States that Japanese authorities are subjecting American citizens in China to discriminatory treatment and are violating the interests of the United States.

I now have the honor to state hereunder the opinions of the Japanese Government regarding these instances.

Discrimination Denied

Firstly, the circumstances which led to adoption of the present measures concerning export exchange in Tsingtao and the present situation being, so far as the Japanese Government are aware, as set forth below, they consider that these measures can not be construed as constituting any discrimination against American citizens.

A short time ago the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established in North China, whose notes with an exchange value fixed at one shilling and two pence (about 28 cents) against one yuan have been issued thus far to an amount of more than 100,000,000 yuan and are widely circulated. These bank notes being compulsory currency of the Provisional Government, maintenance of their value and smooth circulation is regarded as an indispensable basis for the conduct and development of economic activities in North China. Consequently the Japanese Government have taken a co-operative attitude; and all Japanese subjects are using said notes and in their export trade exchanging them at a rate of one shilling and two pence.

Illegitimate Profits

On the other hand, the old fapi, still circulating in these areas, has depreciated in exchange value to about eight pence (16 cents) to the yuan. Consequently, those engaged in export trade who use this currency are enjoying illegitimate profits as compared to those who use Federal Reserve notes and carry on legitimate transatcions at the legitimate rate of exchange: that is to say, Japanese subjects who use Federal Reserve notes have been suffering unreasonable disadvantages compared to persons who, while residing and carrying on their business in areas under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of North China, nevertheless use the old fapi exclusively.

Furthermore, the existence of the before-mentioned dispartiy in the exchange value between the new notes and the old fapi, which the Federal Reserve Bank has been exchanging at a rate not far below, is bound to exert an unfavorable effect upon the exchange value of the Japanese yen.

The Japanese Government feel it is incumbent on them not to remain indifferent to such a situation.

For Equal Footing

Export exchange measures as adopted at Tsingtao are calculated to place users of the old Chinese currency, who have been obtaining unfair profits, on an equal footing with those using federal reserve notes.

Inasmuch as application of the measures makes no differentiation according to nationality they cannot be considered discriminatory measures. As a matter of fact, it is through these measures that those users of Federal Reserve notes who had in a sense been discriminated against have been placed on equal footing with others and thus enabled to compete on a fair basis.

Customs Revision

Secondly, in North and Central China, new Chinese regimes some time ago effected revisions of the customs tariff in an attempt to secure rational modification of the former tariff enforced by the Kuomintang government which was unduly high and ill-calculated to promote economic recovery and the general welfare of the Chinese people.

However, the schedule actually approved for the time being is the one approved by the powers in 1931, so that no complaint has been heard from foreign residents of any nationality on the spot. The Japanese Government are, of course, in favor of the purpose of said revision, believing it will serve to promote effectively the trade of all countries with China.

Thirdly, as for organization of certain promotion companies in China, restoration and development of China's economic, financial and industrial life after the present affair is a matter of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Chinese.

Seek Restoration

Moreover, the Japanese Government are deeply solicitous for the early inauguration and progress of work having for its object this restoration development, for the sake of realization of a new order in East Asia, and are doing all in their power in that direction. The North China Development Company and Central China Development Company were established with a view to giving China necessary assistance toward said restoration and also with the aim of contributing toward the development of China's natural resources. It is far from the thoughts of the Japanese Government to impair the rights and interests of American citizens in China or discriminate against their enterprises.

The Japanese Government, therefore, do not oppose, but heartily welcome, participation of third powers on the basis of the new situation which has arisen.

Tele-communication companies in North and Central China and the Inland Navigation Steamship Company at Shanghai and the Wharfage Company at Tsingtao also have been established to meet the imperative need of an early restoration of communications, transportation, and harbor facilities.

No Monopolistic Intent

With the exception of tele-communication enterprise which, because of its obvious relation to the maintenance of peace and order and to national defense, as well as because of its public character, has been placed in the hands of special companies, all these enterprises are turned over to concerns that are ordinary Chinese or Japanese juridical persons, without any intention of allowing them to reap monopolistic profits by discriminating against America or any other power.

As regards the wool trade, while control of purchasing agencies was enforced for a time in the Mongolian region, it since has been discontinued.

There is no plan at present of any sort for establishing a tobacco monopoly.

Risk in Return

Fourthly, concerning the return of American citizens to occupied areas, Your Excellency is aware that in North China there is no restriction, excepting very special cases where the personal safety of those who return would be endangered, while in the Yangtze Valley large numbers of Americans have already returned. The reason that permission to return not yet has been made general is, as has repeatedly been communicated to Your Excellency, due to danger that persists because of imperfect restoration of order and also to the impossibility of admitting nationals of a third power on account of strategic necessities such as the preservation of military secrets.

Again, the various restrictions enforced in the occupied areas concerning residence, travel, enterprise, and trade of American citizens, constitute the minimum regulations consistent with military necessities and local conditions of peace and order.

It is the intention of the Japanese Government to restore the situation to normal as soon as circumstances permit.

Surprised at Allegation

The Japanese Government are surprised at the allegation that there exists a fundamental difference between the treatment accorded Japanese in America and the treatment accorded Americans in Japan.

While it is true that in these days of emergency Americans residing in this country are subject to various economic restrictions, yet these are, needless to say, restrictions imposed not upon Americans alone but also on all foreigners of all nationalities as well as upon subjects of Japan. I beg to reserve for another occasion a statement of views of the Japanese Government concerning the treatment of Japanese subjects, referred to in Your Excellency's note.

As has been explained above, the Japanese Government, with every intention of fully respecting American rights and interests in China, have been doing all that could possibly be done in that behalf.

However, since there are at present in China military operations on a scale unprecedented in our history, it may well be recognized by the Government of the United States that it is unavoidable that these military operations should occasionally present obstacles to giving full effect to our intention of respecting the rights and interests of American citizens.

Establishing New Order

Japan at present is devoting her energy to establishment of a new order based on genuine international justice throughout East Asia, attainment of which end is not only an indispensable condition of the very existence of Japan, but also constitutes the very foundation of enduring peace and stability in East Asia.

It is the firm conviction of the Japanese Government that in face of the new situation, fast developing in East Asia, any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow inapplicable ideas and principles of the past would neither contribute toward establishment of a real peace in East Asia nor solve immediate issues.

However, as long as these points are understood, Japan has not the slightest inclination to oppose participation of the United States and other powers in the great work of reconstructing East Asia along lines of industry and trade; and I believe the new regimes now being formed in China are prepared to welcome such foreign participation.

Loyalists Obtain American Wheat

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 18 (AP)—The freighter Erica Reed, flying the United States flag, arrived at Barcelona from New York yesterday, bringing a cargo of wheat and clothing sent to Government Spain by the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy.

Capt. Harry Johnson, of Portland, Ore., said the ship was hailed by two Spanish Insurgent patrol boats in the Straits of Gibraltar, but that it was not molested.

The Erica Reed, 3,115 tons, owned by the Wisconsin Steamship Company but chartered by the North American Committee, sailed from New York Nov. 1 with a cargo valued at $300,000.

Auto History

Contributions of Western States to the automotive industry will be depicted in the Ford Building at the 1939 California World's Fair.

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C. I. O. Asks Bigger Labor Role in Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18—Defining the militant political aims of the new wing of the labor movement, the Congress of Industrial Organizations in formation here this week declared in its resolutions that labor must have an "increasing participation in the functions of government," and indorsed the "humanitarian and social program of President Roosevelt."

The convention also called upon Mr. Roosevelt to "continue his determined fight to maintain the gains of labor and of the common people and to forge ahead to achieve a program of economic and social reform by increasing the participation of the common people in the bounties of nature and in increased productive efficiency."

Boycott of the Ford Motor Company was voted in an effort to bring Mr. Ford to collective bargaining with the automobile workers' union. Reports of division in the convention which have been credited to the issue of radicalism were denied by rising vote.

Dissension Denied

Likewise rumors of dissension between the automobile workers' union and the C. I. O. were countered by the officials of the union taking the platform to present watches to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, and his principal lieutenants and to publicly witness to their appreciation of the help of the C. I. O. in establishing their union.

Extensive enlargement of the social security system was sought, and the principle laid down that the "funds for the payment of social security benefits be derived from general taxation upon the accumulated wealth of this country, rather than from payroll and income taxes upon the workers themselves."

Great expansion of public health services, as proposed by President Roosevelt's Committee on National Health, was indorsed, after exposition of the plans by Miss Josephine Roche, Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Spoils System Assailed

The spoils system in politics was condemned as wasteful of public funds and adoption of the merit system based on civil service was urged. The resolution was brought in by the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America. A spokesman of these organized employees of Government explained they wanted civil service as a protection to their employment.

The political wing of the C. I. O., Labor's Nonpartisan League, was commended as a labor "instrumentality for united political action."

Its Executive Vice-President, E. L. Oliver of Washington, told the convention that "without industrial freedom there is no such thing as political democracy."

He called the defeat of Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio in his race for renomination at the Democratic primaries as one of the League's greatest achievements of the year, said that the League had helped to elect progressive candidates in California, and added that California's new Governor would pardon Tom Mooney.

Political Co-operation

Mr. Oliver declared that political co-operation was developing with members of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, despite the opposition of A. F. of L. officials.

In building up political labor organization, he declared that the League intended to go into the wards and precincts.

The resolution on political action adopted by the convention applauded the League in its efforts to elect candidates committed to social and labor legislation. It then authorized the Executive Board of the C. I. O. to co-ordinate the political and legislative activities of all C. I. O. unions. Co-operation with liberal groups was also advised.

Attack on Ford

The Ford Motor Company was designated as "unfair" to organized labor of the C. I. O. in the longest discussion of the day.

Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, whose recent conferences with Ford officials have led to speculation whether Henry Ford was preparing to deal with a labor union, did not mention Mr. Ford's name, but speaking generally he said:

"Collective bargaining is democracy's way of bringing security and economic justice. Employers that refuse to recognize collective bargaining are opposing the advance of civilization. To say that an employer is unfair is to say that he is setting himself against the democratic process. The greatest enemies of civilization and democracy in this country today are the employers who refuse to recognize and deal with unions."

Belmont Garst, a member of the Board of Mr. Martin's union, which introduced the resolution, said, "we are asking you to go back and tell your unions Mr. Ford is unfair."

Richard Frankensteen, a Vice-President of the union, termed Mr. Ford a "V-8 industrialist and a Model T sociologist."

Violence Charged

Recalling that he had been "beaten at the gates of the Ford plant," Mr. Frankensteen declared that tactics of violence against members of his union "have been very common" in the Ford Company.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Van A. Bittner, said, "If we are going to boycott Ford, let us boycott Ford. Let us make this boycott a practical thing. Let us demonstrate that Ford will either sign a contract with the union or that he will not sell any cars in America."

A boycott of Ford cars in a 30-day strike in three Ford coal mines had been so successful, Mr. Bittner said, that the Ford Company had leased the mines and instructed their new operators to sign a contract with the miners union.

The protest against reports of splits among the forces of the C. I. O. grew out of such stories as that Mr. Lewis had warned Harry R. Bridges, radical West Coast C. I. O. director, the day before that the left wingers could expect no deals from him, and that if necessary he would fight and beat them.

Public Rebuke

The argument between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bridges came up during consideration of the C. I. O.'s new constitution, and if Mr. Lewis gave Mr. Bridges such a rebuke it was in private.

By resolution the convention declared the "complete lack of basis for the representation in the press" of splits. Heywood Broun, President of the American Newspaper Guild, also deprecated talk of dissension.

Woman Heads Grange

Lew Nichols

Mrs. Beulah Hasse

Trout Creek, Montana, woman, elected State Master of the Grange, becomes the first woman Grange head in the United States.

Western Granges Aid Labor When They Think Cause Just

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18—Although grangers out here are not talking about any political alliance with labor, the West Coast members of the rural fraternity are showing delegates to the National Grange Convention here this week, that the two economic groups can co-operate when political issues arise upon which they agree.

The Oregon Grange, host to the convention, has just emerged from a struggle to defeat a measure on the November ballot aimed to check activities of organized labor. Although the measure carried despite Grange opposition, the farm organization has shown the trade unions in this State that it will come to their aid when it believes in the cause.

"The bill restricted civil liberties," said Ray W. Gill, Oregon Master, explaining why he led his organization against it. "We felt that if labor's civil liberties were attacked, ours might be next."

In California, State Master George Sehlmeyer came out strongly against an anti-labor proposition on the ballot of that State. The bill went farther than to outlaw picketing and striking, infringing on individual rights, said Mr. Sehlmeyer, and was in his opinion "pernicious and undemocratic."

The measure was defeated in California, as was a similar one in Washington. The Washington Grange, however, took no stand in the matter, remaining neutral.

Friendly, But No Tie-up

At the convention of the California State Grange in October, that State's friendly attitude to labor was indicated in a resolution authorizing masters of Pomona or Regional Grange organizations to hold conferences with labor leaders when disputes arise. But all this is not expected to lead to any political tie-up on the part of farm labor organizations.

"We work together whenever we agree on issues, but there are times when we are likely to find ourselves in opposition, too," a Western Grange Master explained.

Although the Oregon Grange went strongly into the recent campaign, opposing the successful candidate for Governor, no hard feelings remained yesterday when that candidate, Governor-Elect Charles M. Sprague, accompanied by the present Governor, Charles H. Martin, was led down the convention hall by Grange officials and introduced to the audience.

Large memberships in these coast states, and growing influence among the farmers, make the Grange's political forces to be reckoned with in this part of the country, although the organization here, as elsewhere, emphasizes its fraternal, non-political character.

When it comes to the question of public ownership of power, nobody need guess where grangers are to be found; they are for it. Grange papers here carry strong articles exposing the tactics of privately owned utilities in their efforts to carry elections. As for the public power projects, such as Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams, they not only favor them but take credit for helping to bring them about.

Washington State Also Cordial

Washington State Grange is equally friendly to government-ownership of utilities. The state law which makes possible the setting up of public utility districts for public ownership and distribution of power and light is commonly known as a Grange law.

Ervin E. King, Washington Grange Master, like most members of the order in this section, is not opposed even to government ownership of railroads. He thinks it might be a good thing. This, of course, is not the sentiment of the organization as a whole. Louis J. Taber, National Master, in his address this year, expressed himself as opposed to government ownership of the railroads.

In taxation matters, the Washington Grange is on the side of the small-income group, for it favors a graduated income tax.

Yet, for all this, members of the Grange out here don't think they are the least bit radical. On the contrary, they feel they are carrying out the Grange's traditional fight against monopoly. It's just a difference in viewpoint resulting from the different conditions and experiences of the West, apparently. When it comes to adopting a National Grange Program next week, these Western members are expected to join heartily with their more conservative brothers and sisters from the East in adopting a set of resolutions satisfactory to all. Grangers point out that fraternal activities of their order help to harmonize just such differences of attitude that are bound to be found in a country as big as this.

Dorothea Kahn

Youth Sticking to Farm

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18 (AP)—There is no longer a universal desire among farm youth to desert the country for the city, delegates to the National Grange Convention agreed today.

The urge to leave the farm largely disappeared, observed Mrs. Louis Taber, wife of the National Grange Master, with the advent of the automobile, the radio and other comforts of the machine age.

There always will be some movement of farm youths to the city, but as Thomas R. Brooke of Harford County, Maryland, put it:

"Some of our children will leave the farm, but the way we look at it—one of the farmer's jobs is to produce good, clear brains for the city."

Dentist Fills In As Song Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Clay A. Boland, the man behind the tuneful ditties in this year's production of the University of Pennsylvania's Mask and Wig Club, is no ordinary tunesmith.

In fact, Dr. Boland is a successful Philadelphia dentist, and writing hit tunes has been a side line ever since he worked his way through the University of Pennsylvania's Dental School in the class of '26 by playing the piano in Howard Lanin's Orchestra.

His "Stop Beating 'Round the Mulberry Bush" has put him right at the top in "Tin Pan Alley," but Dr. Boland knew song success before with his "I Live the Life of Love" and many others. He wrote the Mask and Wig shows of 1925, '26 and '27. He returned to Mask and Wig activities in 1935 with the music for "Red Rhumba," following it in 1936 with "Mad Whirl," and last year with "Fifty-Fifty."

The tunes from this year's production, "All Around the Town," have gained popularity on the air already, among them "When I Go A'Dreamin'," and "Ya Got Me."

"All Around the Town, which is the Mask and Wig Clubs fifty-first production, has its premiere in New York City on Saturday, Nov. 19, and returns to Philadelphia on Monday, Nov. 21, for a one week engagement.

Alleged Narcotic Ring Indicted in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—A ring, allegedly composed of 20 men and women and international in its operations, is under indictment here on charges of smuggling large quantities of narcotics into the country since August, 1937. Among the defendants is Goon Lin, a resident of New York Chinatown, said to be the leader.

The ring, it was charged, has operated in New York, Paris, Hamburg, Montreal, and Antwerp.

The indictments were obtained by David L. Marks, Assistant United States Attorney.

Lewis Unanimously Elected C. I. O. President

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP)—John L. Lewis was elected first President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today, following a 28-minute tumultuous demonstration by 500 delegates representing some 3,800,000 workers in more than 40 national and international unions.

The nomination of Mr. Lewis started delegates parading, tooting horns, ringing bells and shouting. Balloons fluttered over the convention hall. Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Secretary-Treasurer of Mr. Lewis's United Mine Workers, asked if there were any other nominations, and delegates yelled "No!" Hugh Thompson of Buffalo, a C. I. O. regional director, then moved the nominations be closed and Mr. Lewis was elected unanimously.

Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, and Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, were elected vice-presidents.

Mr. Murray's nomination by Van A. Bittner, a fellow member of the United Mine Workers, started another 14-minute demonstration.

Mr. Lewis, in nominating Mr. Hillman, called his friend "a thinker, a philosopher and statesman. A great son of a great race."

James B. Carey, youthful head of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The convention then adjourned.

Responding to his election, Mr. Lewis said: "This marks my transition from the role of a dictator to the role of a servant of a constitutional democracy. What a change for a dictator. Your servant I am, and proudly so."

Hands thrust into his coat pockets, while the packed hall listened, motionless, Mr. Lewis said he failed to comprehend the resolves of the convention that no one need fear his influence, because:

"If I represent what lies in the hearts of these men and women, then let their enemies beware and their adversaries take counsel."

Mr. Lewis said his strength was only the grant of strength from the workers.

"And this strength becomes a strength to be reckoned with in this day and this democracy," he asserted.

Speaking of the new leadership he was assuming, Mr. Lewis promised to carry on the C. I. O., and "justify the confidence" of the workers.

"How can I fail," he asked, "with 4,000,000 members of the C. I. O. behind me?"

The veteran labor leader was nominated by Mr. Murray.

The end of the speech was the signal for a deafening demonstration. Horns sounded, drums beat, balloons drifted down from the balcony of the gaily decorated hall with confetti and bells rang. Delegates stood on chairs yelling, then joined in parades.

Recalling their association of 26 years in the labor movement, Mr. Murray said Mr. Lewis had been a constant champion of the principles of industrial democracy.

Mr. Lewis's goal, Mr. Murray said, had been the "better distribution of the profits of industry."

"His life has been a life of service," Mr. Murray declared, "service to his unions and his nation.

"His actions have won for him the universal respect and admiration of the workers of the United States.

Nuts Exploded and All Shelled By 1000 Squirrel Power

DAVIS, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—An instrument which cracks nuts by explosion and neatly separates the meats from the hulls today mechanized another California industry and added further worry to the recently troubled pecan shellers of the South.

This Internal Combustion Nut Cracker was invented by University of California engineers for the walnut industry.

Since it handles about 900 pounds of whole walnuts an hour, it might be rated about 1,000 squirrel power.

The Nut (A) goes into the machine (B) on a two-faced Rubber Belt (C). The belt carries the nut to a Circular Saw (D), which cuts a tiny hole in the shell.

On goes the nut until it is suspended for an instant over a tiny jet (E), which squirts Explosive Gas (F) into the hole.

At the end of the belt line the gassed and helpless nut is dropped through a Circular Burner (G), which ignites the explosive.

In the resultant explosion the heavier nut meats drop straight downward into one receptacle. The lighter bits of shell fly into a larger container.

Sixty per cent of the meats come through whole or in halves.

Formerly the nuts were cracked between two blocks and the meats were separated by hand labor, which growers termed a slow and wasteful process.

Free Clothes in Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Thousands of poor were given new clothes and free meals by the Government today as Egypt celebrated the birth of a princess to Queen Farida yesterday. The baby was named Ferial.

The Ministry of Education presented suits and dresses to 20,000 school children.

Official celebrations included military parades in Cairo, Alexandria, and other cities.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Following the Stars to Western Desert Resorts

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

So-Sheer Wools, Frothy Evening Frocks, Soft Rich Colors,

Thus Hollywood Decks Us for the Southwest, While for Snow Sonja Puts Us in White, With Touch of Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The call of the sea and lure of the desert sweep powerfully through the Southland these days and leave a marked influence on clothes. For the nights are crisp enough to make the warmth-loving Southern Californians dream of tawny hot sands and the vast stillnesses of Palm Springs and other desert resorts. And yet the days with a hint of warmth in the sun add zest to anticipations of sailing.

So the shops are filled with displays of new cruise and resort apparel. And designers are busy devising new uses for old fabrics.

Sun Suits and Sport Frocks

For Loretta Young's first jaunt to Palm Springs, Gwen Wakeling (20th Century-Fox designer) fashioned fascinating sun suits and backless sports frocks out of challis. Wool as sheer as cotton, but crushless and occupying little space in luggage. Lime yellow, violet, and cyclamen — these were the colors combined in sports outfits designed for tennis, bicycling and lounging in the sun. Add to these a coat of blue rodier tweed, made with a deep V-shaped inset of blue suede of the same soft shade in the blouse, with sleeves fashioned of the suede, and who wouldn't be ready for a lazy life? Little boleros of the same material were added to the challis frocks for wear on the two-blocks-long Main Street.

For formal resort wear, Helen Taylor (Robinson's) visioned a shell-pink froth with sequins accenting the design on the very full Alençon lace skirt. The V-necked bodice and puffed short sleeves were made of the same shade marquisette, which also formed the first underskirt. Beneath this was worn a taffeta slip of the same color.

Hyacinth Colored and Filmy

Another outstanding dinner frock in her resort collection was a filmy marquisette, hyacinth colored, with simple square-necked bodice, wide crushed belt and exceptionally full skirt trimmed around the bottom with cartwheels of the self material. These gathered fluffs of net held glittering centers of purple sequins.

Of course, there are others who, untempted by desert sun, started preparations for the first snow (in the mountains).

Skating and Snow

Asking who could be a better "setter" of skating and snow styles than that first lady of the ice, Sonja Henie, we started forth to discover what she was planning for her winter wardrobe. And found Royer (20th Century-Fox) had made some unusual togs in white, and in slate blue, for her.

With a white wool skirt cut very short and very flared, Sonja wears a corselet of the same material embroidered in heavy red wool in an oak leaf design. The blouse is white wool with short sleeves and a short bolero-like windbreaker of white suede zippered together at the waist to form a V effect, is worn over it. Two pockets are formed with red zippers over the slotted seams about half-way between shoulder and waist on each side of the jacket.

White Coat

When she has finished skating she shrugs on over this a white soft tweed coat made with the same sort of slotted seams down the front sides of the blouse and continuing down the sides of the skirt to give additional fullness at the hem. The coat is collarless, with round neck, high shoulders, and huge flap pockets adorn both blouse and skirt. These are double stitched in red wool yarn. The belt is narrow and ties over as on a polo coat.

For spectator wear she has a costume consisting of yellow soft tweed jacket worn with skirt of slate gendarme blue. Pockets and center trimming of jacket are of this same blue, which distracts from the break between jacket and skirt, thereby giving the straight line effect so essential for the short figure.

Kay Campbell

Courtesy Universal Pictures

Upper Left—For California Resort Wear Here Is a Frock Designed by Viola Dimmitt, in Cocoa Brown and Cream Celanese Fabric Called Shining Sun. The Self-Material Belt is Fastened With a Wooden Buckle. Real California Pine Cones Trim the Panel of the Front. Center—Resort Formal of Cal-Tropic Cotton, by Joseph Zukin. The Batik Design Is in Soft Shades of Wine, Green, and Blue. A Ruffle in Self-Material Edges the Boned Bodice. The Skirt Is Cut Circular With Fullness at the Sides and Back. A Braided Raffia Belt Fastens at the Front With Large Wooden Buttons. The Whole Has a Hint of Mexico in Its Design. Right—Trick Play Suit for Desert Resort Wear. It Has Blue and White Checked Gingham Shorts and Blouse, Over Which Is Worn a Navy Linen Suspender Skirt With All-Around Box Pleats. The Matching Gaucho Hat Has a Gingham Bandeau. The Shoes Are of Navy Linen With Platform Soles Designed by Marjorie Montgomery. Below—For Resort Wear Just Over the Mexican Border, How About This New Slack Suit of Rust Amigo Crepe, Designed by Viola Dimmitt. Round Natural Wooden Buttons Fasten the Front of the Blouse. The Bolero and Belt Are of Pliable Natural Straw, Handpainted in Colorful Indian Design. All the Styles Shown Here Are Modeled by Nan Grey, Currently Appearing in Universal's "The Storm."

One Way of Cooking A Thanksgiving Dinner

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1902, my husband and I were living in Cuba.

He was an Engineer on the Western Railway of Havana, and had been given the charge of extending the Railway some twenty miles beyond Pinar-del-Rio.

Our little wooden house was erected at about the middle of the extension so that he could more easily supervise the work in either direction along the line.

Counting draftsmen, clerks, and ourselves, we were a little party of six, and our food was sent from Havana, a distance of six hours by train, to Pinar-del-Rio, and then on to us by a little contractor's engine which ran on a temporary line.

Our drinking water also came to us by the same way—in fact, everything was amazingly primitive; and we were there for over a year.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day came, and the railway officials in Havana, in the kindness of their hearts, sent us a turkey. We gazed at it in perplexity.

Our cooking utensils amounted to a few small saucepans, a frying pan, and a charcoal stove. We had no oven of any description.

How was the turkey to be cooked?

Our black cook suggested we should convert an old kerosene oil can into an oven, but this proved too difficult, as we could not fix a door or shelf in it, and besides, the turkey was too large.

* * *

Finally we had a wonderful idea. The contractor's engine was hauling stone, going back and forth past our house about every 40 minutes.

So we trussed the turkey, wrapped it in buttered paper and a damp cloth, making it into a neat bundle, and put it into the ashbox of the engine, among the hot ashes.

Then, each time the engine passed our house, the driver sounded his whistle with great glee, and I ran down into the railway cutting, and turned the turkey.

In this way it was most beautifully cooked, and proved deliciously tender; and meanwhile our cook fried the sweet potatoes and made the cranberry sauce.

In due time we all sat down to a very merry meal, feeling that after all, nothing was really impossible, and that there was always some way out of every seeming difficulty.

C. M. H.

A Friday Column

Kiddie Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Following a hint found recently in the Monitor, the writer's six-year-old son has been painting glass peanut butter jars and pickle jars to be used as vases and given as Christmas presents in matching sets of two. His male friends will each receive a bright red jar to be used as a pencil holder on the desk. It has been found that the black enamel paint is by far the most effective, quite transforming the jar to a lovely vase. Green and red are pretty, but not nearly so striking as the black.

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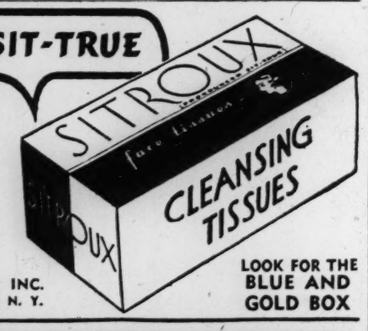

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Variety Through Frozen Foods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just a few years ago, to serve strawberries in December, raspberries in March, or corn on the cob in January, except from cans was synonymous with wealth in most parts of the country. But frozen foods have put a new light on daily shopping expeditions. With distribution of frozen products even to small neighborhood stores by some half dozen large producers, the housewife now often finds a wide selection of both in season and out of season items that are so priced and of such texture that she considers them along with canned and fresh produce in planning her menu and respecting her budget.

Farm women and housewives in many smaller American towns have in the past four or five years formed the frozen-food habit through use of storage and food lockers. Here they can take their own meats and garden and orchard produce to be "quick frozen" and stored until they are ready to use them when they are still as fresh as when first stored.

Vegetables of All Kinds

But this is a comparatively new way of keeping house to the city housewife. In the frozen peas, beans, cauliflower, and other products which she selects from a shining refrigerator cabinet, the grocer tells her that she too has fruits and vegetables that taste as fresh as if they just came from the farm or garden. The quick freezing process, she is told, has been done so rapidly that the original freshness and flavor is sealed in. Because the length of time that the food is kept at a low temperature is short, technicians explain, ice crystals have no opportunity to grow and hence do not spoil the tender cell tissues of the food. Quick freezing produces the desired result of holding the liquids and solids in their natural form and thus retain the natural fresh flavor.

Many women prefer frozen foods because, since the product is cleaned and graded before it is packed, it can be used without labor and waste. Popular frozen food items are corn, peas, spinach, lima beans, green beans in the vegetables, and strawberries, raspberries, youngberries, blueberries, and peaches in the fruits.

To date most grocers report that they have noticed little if any effect on their canned goods sales. Women still buy canned goods to stock shelves with and to have on hand. Frozen foods must be used soon after purchase or stored in the freezer compartments of refrigerators where little space can be spared. When fresh foods are in season, despite all the work of husking corn, washing spinach, and other duties, the "direct from the farm and garden" products are preferred by most women. This is not true always, however, of peas, since in the frozen packaged product, all waste is eliminated.

Frozen meats have not as yet become big sales items although they are gaining in popularity. Housewives have a wide variety of choice including chopped steak, calves' liver, lamb and beef for stew, beef steaks, beef roasts, lamb and pork chops, pork roasts, and sausage links.

The freezing process has long been used in the fish industry and the fact that women are used to buying frozen products from far away seas explains their rising popularity. In many sections of the United States where wide varieties of sea food were not formerly available, women can now buy perch fillets, scallops, and oysters, haddock and halibut, crabmeat, mackerel, cod fillets, salmon, sole, and swordfish.

Price is still a determining factor in how much "frozen food shopping" many women do. Some consider that the foods are as good as the fresh products and that there is no waste and no cleaning, which makes them as cheap or cheaper than fresh foods. Others, however, say that frozen foods are not cheaper but that they buy them for the convenience and because they like the novelty of having so many fruits and vegetables out of season.

Comparing Prices

Corn on the cob, for instance, is definitely in the expensive class, since four ears of the frozen product cost more than a dozen of the fresh ears in season. Peas, with elimination of waste considered, cost about the same as fresh products, but more than canned. The same is true of spinach and cut corn. Blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, and youngberries in 10 or 12 ounce packages average between 25 and 30 cents. Squash has been listed at 23 cents for 16 ounces, rhubarb at 23 cents for a serving for four and asparagus at 23 cents for the same amount. Although these prices cannot be standard or representative of any one product they are fair samples of those in the average grocery store.

An indication of the growth of the industry and the variety which it offers the housewife is indicated in a partial list of fruits which includes apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, cherries, currants, figs, gooseberries, loganberries, peaches, pineapple, plums, raspberries, rhubarb, strawberries, youngberries. A vegetable selection at the corner grocery is likely to include asparagus, asparagus tips, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cut corn, corn on the cob, lima beans, peas, peas and carrots, spinach, squash, string beans, and wax beans.

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RITZ HOUSE CLOTHS

The Strings of a Bib and an Inventive Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time—yes, this is a really truly story, with a happy ending—the nurse went on a two-weeks' vacation and Janet took her place three meals a day beside Little Horace and Little Ella herself. Now Janet was a busy mother, with umpty-umph things to do on her own account, besides and in addition to shoving cereal down Little Horace's throat and spinach down Little Ella's. All would have gone well, however, but for one thing. The theme song. It began almost immediately. "Mother," it went, "please tie my bib." And pretty soon, the variation, "Mother, please untie my bib." Little Horace. Then Little Ella, and again in reverse.

Janet went into a huddle. Three meals a day of tying and untying bibs, and the days stretching out endlessly during the nurse's vacation! The arithmetic went into long division and differential calculus. Twice a meal for each child, two children at each meal, three meals a day, seven days a week, which makes twenty-one meals, and twice that for two weeks, and tying and untying for each child. Janet totaled her figures and got—84 times a week she would be doing it for Little Horace and Little Ella in combination! That made in the nurse's brief vacation, 168 times.

But as we said, this is a true story, and young mothers in true stories won't be downed by a mere bib-string.

That was the summer, you remember, when all the little girls, even five-year-old Ella, were wearing those colored celluloid Princess headbands. All of a sudden Janet said, "Why not!" So a new kind of bib with a specially-made resilient removable neckband for all ages from Baby Rollo right up through the Horaces and Ellas into the lumbering Alexanders and angular young Mirandas, came into being. Of course, first, the business of patenting, and of finding a manufacturer to make them, and endless amount of arithmetic about ordering materials and colors, and seeing what they should properly sell for, and the exciting, really exciting, moment when the first advertisement came out, and when a big local store made arrangements to market them also. It was all new to Janet, but right through it all, Little Horace and Little Ella, growing apace as they insisted upon doing, went on wearing their own free samples, proving the bibs' usefulness, so to speak.

So Janet can now look with relief at the hundreds and thousands of meals stretching out before the women of America, for she has seen to it that mothers need not tie and untie bibs any more. And all the Little Horaces and Ellas can change their meal-time theme song and everybody live happily ever after.

M. J. T.

Carnations Like Company

Flower Arrangement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the present time there seems to be a hue and cry against carnations for flower arrangement, and particularly against carnations arranged with asparagus fern. Perhaps we have done this because, more times than not, the florist has tucked in some "greenery" and we blindly followed his suggestion. We recall, in fact we still see, at intervals, this combination, just as it comes from the florist, thrust into a silver trumpet-shaped vase of a decade ago.

However, we weren't entirely wrong in combining these flowers with something else, for carnations, like most people, enjoy company; they are lonesome without it.

With Other Flowers

We've tried carnations with their own foliage, though even that, must be admitted, is a bit stark in form, not to mention difficult to procure. The grower dislikes to cut promising bud stalks to accommodate our whims, so we look to something else to complement the picture we are trying to create. If we use asparagus fern of either common variety, and perhaps the Sprengeri, with its needle-like foliage, is the best, let us remember to use it with restraint. However, there are many varieties of flowers that combine harmoniously with carnations. In summer, Queen Anne's lace, sweet white clover with its graceful spikes, even yarrow, selecting, of course, those specimens with less compact, and more branching forms. In winter, white buddleia and the smaller, less stocky growths of snapdragon, are among flowers which are good company for carnations.

Keeping our arrangement in monochromatic, or one color harmony, will perhaps be more pleasing than one which runs the gamut from tints of palest pink to dark red shades. White and pastel colors are good for the dining table, particularly under artificial light. Those of a true red color, in combination with the dark red variety, and a few oak leaves, autumn tinted, make an eye arresting arrangement for a bookroom, where red appears at intervals in the bindings of the books.

Dependable

New shades, introduced by growers, are appearing from time to time, but new or old, the carnation is a dependable, noted for its keeping qualities, its spicy odor, and the fact that it is almost always available.

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F. G. P.

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Roosevelt Plans Permission For German Visitors' Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Confronted by news of the summons back to Berlin today of Ambassador Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, President Roosevelt explained new plans to permit some 12,000-15,000 German refugees now in the United States on visitors' visas to remain here indefinitely.

Meanwhile at the State Department, Secretary Cordell Hull announced that he had instructed Myron C. Taylor, to go to London, sailing on Nov. 25, to participate in further meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee on political refugees.

The Committee is expected to meet immediately on Mr. Taylor's arrival. The hope is held here that the meeting will result in an agreement on the part of other participating nations to receive a number of refugees proportional to the number the United States is now accepting. This would, it is estimated, provide immigration opportunities for 100,000 German refugees a year.

At the same time that President Roosevelt announced his decision to permit refugees with visitor permits to remain in the United States he denied again that he had any plan for increasing immigration quotas for these refugees, and was simply attempting to prevent the deportation to Germany of many refugees now here without permanent status. The President was confirming accounts of this plan already given yesterday by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt also denied that he contemplated plans to let more refugees in on visitors' visas, and then permitting them to remain, but this device is much discussed as a means of getting around quota restrictions. After the first of 1939, such refugees will be deprived of German passports, hence could not enter the United States, but some way to avoid this obstacle might be found.

Actually, the President elaborated methods of permitting visitors to stay indefinitely. These 12,000-15,000 individuals are by no means all Jewish, he said, and many of them are university and other teachers. When their passports expire, by new Reich decree, on Dec. 30 of this year, they would under present laws have to be expelled. But the President said the Secretary of Labor has powers to extend their American visa for six months, and after the expiry of that time, by another six months and so on indefinitely.

From the point of view of humanity, the President said forcefully and repeatedly, he felt the United States had no right to expel the refugees within the country as visitors, for they feared return to concentration camps and other forms of repression.

Then, early next year, the whole matter will be put up to Congress and some alteration in the immigration laws may be brought about. If Congress takes no action, the President said that the unfortunate persons would be allowed to remain on six-month extensions.

The President has been discussing the problem with Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, under whose jurisdiction the Immigration Bureau falls. Progress in reaching a conclusion has been slow due, according to Secretary Perkins, to a desire to find a plan in which the American people will co-operate.

Numerous proposals for liberalizing the present immigration laws in favor of German Jews will be presented to Congress when it meets in January, but Administration officials have not yet decided which of these, if any, they will support.

The number of Jewish immigrants coming in at the present time is not known exactly due to delay in compiling records at ports of entry and submitting them to Washington. But this summer, even before the recent wave of Jewish persecutions, about 100 immigrants were coming into the United States from Germany (which includes old Austria) every day. Most of them were Jews.

The State Department reports that 8,018 immigrants from Germany had been granted visas between July 1 and Sept. 30—before the recent crisis.

Thousands Seek Visas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP) — There are now 220,000 applications for German visas on file, but the country's annual immigration quota is only 27,370. Similarly, there are 69,000 Polish applications, against a quota of 6,524, and 11,000 Czechoslovakian applications, against a quota of 2,874.

New visa restrictions have been put in effect recently to meet the pressure of those clamoring for admission to this country as a result of anti-Jewish outbreaks abroad.

Applicants now must show clearly they will not become a public charge on their arrival in America. Sponsors are asked to assume legal obligations for the help they promise.

The new restrictions will exclude many thousands of applicants who have registered in Berlin and other consulates in the vain hope of escaping from their homeland. Many of these persons arrive with counterfeit or falsified documents, often purchased in good faith from the numerous passport mills now operating in some European countries.

New School Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—In accordance with the requirements established by the Mexican Secretariat of Education, all primary schools will teach pupils the rudiments of accounting, financial documents and transactions, and other fundimentals of business and trading.

Where There's Ice There May Be Fire

Wide World

An Ox-Drawn Fire Engine at Loeche les Bains in Switzerland

The wooden cart is equipped with a chandelier, which is used to dry the hose. That process is accomplished by hauling the chandelier to the top of a high tree and letting the hose hang in the air.

Bonneville Rates: Expert Questions Promised Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore.—At least one engineer disagrees that Bonneville's new "objective rates" will be lower than present electrical rates being charged by public utilities now in the field. J. Donald Kroeker, independent consulting engineer of Portland, believes that "if Bonneville's objective rates should ever be reached, they would still be more expensive than present domestic gas rates in the Portland area for cooking, water heating, and other domestic purposes."

"The Bonneville objective rates, as published, also seem effectually to do away with any possibility of the use of electricity for central househeating," Mr. Kroeker pointed out. "Cooking under the objective rate, for the small user, after a 30-kilowatt hour block has been used for lighting, etc., would be 36 per cent more expensive than Portland gas rates, 126 per cent more expensive for automatic water heating, and 40 per cent more expensive for a combination of the two."

In the cases of larger families, after 40 kilowatt hours had been used the differentials would be 43, 81, and 20 per cent, in the order named, in favor of gas for all uses. Should househeating by gas be added the percentages in each instance would be reduced considerably, according to Mr. Kroeker.

The objective rates referred to were released recently by J. D. Ross, Administrator of the Bonneville project, and are based on a sliding scale arrangement from 2½ cents per kilowatt hour to ½ cent per kilowatt hour in the lowest bracket. However, during the first year, at least, the schedule provides a resale rate by public and private utilities or power districts. This interim rate may run as high as the rates now in effect in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The determining factor in this situation will be the cost of transportating the electrical energy from the dam to the points of consumption.

Mr. Ross, in releasing his rates for Bonneville electricity, said there was a good chance that rates would not be reduced during the first year of operation. But, beyond that point, through the establishment of two funds by every utility to care for fixed charges and emergencies and maintenance, the rates would drop perceptibly. These "objective rates" provide an ultimate minimum of 50 cents per month—20 kilowatt hours—while the remaining blocks will retail at 100 hours, one cent; 1,700 hours, one half cent, excess, three-quarters cent per kilowatt hour.

Chamberlain Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

initiating long range bombing, Herr Hitler might well have concentrated on Czechoslovakia and after taking possession of that country (no lengthy task) would have turned to France and England, and faced them with the alternative of accepting the fait accompli or starting a world war à outrance (of extermination).

Before their combined air forces had caught up to Germany's, France and Britain would have suffered tremendously for months and months. Nothing endured in China and Spain would have compared with it.

Chamberlain Knew Facts

Mr. Chamberlain knew all the military facts. His critics did not. Mr. Chamberlain had the responsibility of deciding between peace and war. Some of his political opponents who today broadcast over the world are so hungry for his overthrow that they ignore facts.

And at the end of a victorious war when civilization throughout Europe (though not necessarily in semi-Asiatic Russia) had been shattered, what should we have done? We should certainly not have recreated the Czechoslovakia of Versailles.

Was it worth having millions of casualties, the wreckage of Paris, London, Berlin, etc., to get a result not substantially different from that obtained by negotiation?

We may not be terribly proud of the democracies in making war preparations and we certainly condemn the National Socialist method of power politics, but in all the circumstances Mr. Chamberlain surely adopted the most statesmanlike course in September.

Last Opportunity

Though I do not share it, the view is held by some that Britain and France have lost their last opportunity of preserving liberty and democracy, that the National Socialists—with their Fascist and Japanese Allies—can now go ahead without check, that either the democracies will "surrender" again or else that we shall drift into Armageddon, after which nothing will be left that we cherish—for whoever wins would inherit a world wrecked financially, materially, morally.

Most people realize that the Versailles Treaties created as many problems as they solved. Unfortunately the League Covenant, created to remedy mistakes was inherently inadequate for the task. The founders of the League forgot Alexander Hamilton's fight over State rights. By allowing League members to preserve their complete independence, Geneva was made impotent just as Washington would have been impotent had not Congress been given over-riding authority over the members of the Union in certain matters.

Probably the world in 1919 was not ready to federate. The League failed to amend Versailles mistakes, it failed as a legislative or punitive instrument, not because of the weakness of its members, but owing to defects in its Constitution. The Covenant, however, makes the League still suitable for consultation and for humanitarian and economic co-operation.

Risk for Democracies

Today the chief danger facing democracies is lest they sink back into lethargy, spinning phrases, grateful at having avoided war, hoping the next test will not come too soon and that they will be better equipped; above all failing to grasp the fact that permanent peace will not just happen but can only be achieved by positive, timely action and sacrifice on their part.

The difficulties in the way of getting a settlement which will reestablish international confidence are great. The latest occurrences have increased them and have worsened the atmosphere. At all events let us clear our own minds as to what contribution to peace we can make and what contributions we must insist upon in return.

It should be possible for Britain and other Colonial Powers (Britain did not alone profit by the acquisition of colonies at Versailles or during the epoch before German growth) to arrange that the Reich should have enough colonial territory to satisfy its prestige. Apart from this a large area in Central Africa might be put under an international regime (not a League Mandate under one State). Germany should have equal access to raw materials and equal share in contracts for developing this area. Lastly, all Colonial Empires should work towards the Open Door policy.

German Influence

As for Southeast Europe, nothing on earth will prevent Germany's having predominant economic influence there. This may not be more dangerous than the earlier French political and economic influence exercised there which hindered large-scale economic development. A prosperous Central Europe need not involve our exclusion, or be to our ultimate detriment, whether in peace or war. People forget that both before 1914 and in the World War, Germany already had access to the resources of the Austrian Empire. Nor need commercial expansion mean political absorption. The National Socialist philosophy of racial purity and the earlier Pan German movement do not mean that present independent non-Germanic States would be forced into the Reich.

The acceptance of Mr. Hull's policy of lower trade barriers is also an essential to world appeasement. The recovery of Central Europe would benefit all if German trade policy were in consonance with Mr. Hull's aim of stimulating international trade.

Finally, if Britain and France show an immediate determination to sacrifice enough butter in order to possess sufficient guns for self-defense, I believe Germany (and Italy) would be ready to discuss the stabilization and subsequent proportionate reduction of armaments. Taxpayers in totalitarian states feel the burden of armaments as much as in democracies.

Arms Stabilization

Arms stabilization by Germany must accompany and is a necessary requisite to any concession by ourselves on other matters.

So long as problems created by refugees and by internal persecution continue and are accentuated spasmodically by outbreaks in Germany and Russia in particular, the natural revulsion must be inimical to international good will and to that proper atmosphere which is so important for negotiation.

If we can get over the present tense situation and fix up colonial, commercial, and armaments pacts, each Power making some contribution, then confidence should return.

I admit that the policy outlined has risks. But why not take these risks for peace instead of once again drifting, singing hymns of hate, or just arming pessimistically for chaos.

U. S. Can Help

The United States can assist.

Formerly the overwhelming strength of the British Navy preserved the Pax Britannica. Those days are past. Never again can Britain have such preponderance, owing to the rise of Japan, Germany, Italy, and America.

We confidently hope that the influence for peace, for the preservation of liberty, hitherto exercised by Britain almost single handed will be wielded by the United States in its sphere just as the British Commonwealth and the smaller non-English speaking democracies will continue to stand for freedom.

The foregoing policy would tend to stabilize peace not only in Europe but also in South America and other continents. It would induce totalitarian states to lead a less threatening existence.

But I repeat that an essential to security is that the nations who believe in freedom be fully armed. They must negotiate from strength, not from weakness. In the present world, discussion not backed by strength is not negotiation, nor can it lead to a fair settlement.

Our policy must aim at justice, be molded with wisdom, and be backed by strength. Such a policy would provide the surest line of advance towards peace and prosperity.

Identity Cleared By Confession

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Lyle W. Griffin, arrested after sitting as a juror in a criminal case, on a charge of holding up a streetcar motorman, shouted "whoopee" after police said another man confessed the crime. Detective Supervisor John Hilborn, said that Everett Hanson confessed 21 holdups, including the one in question. "This apparently clears Griffin," Mr. Hilborn said.

Mr. Griffin had been sitting as a juror in several criminal cases; and when the last case was cleared up, he walked from the courtroom into the arms of the law. The motorman "positively identified" him as the man who had robbed him. Mr. Griffin said he did not harbor any ill feeling against the man who mistakenly identified him as the robber. "Sure makes a fellow think about that circumstantial evidence stuff, doesn't it?" he asked.

Norris Says Liberals Deserved Election Jolt

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, veteran Liberal, said here Nov. 17 the Liberals got a setback in last week's election and "we probably deserved it."

"We got a jolt," Senator Norris told interviewers. "I don't think it was a bad thing. . . . It will make us stop, consider, and listen."

The Senator planned to obtain a close-up view of the practical application of his ideas which led to the Tennessee Valley Authority. He arrived yesterday and said he wanted to spend the next two weeks visiting the TVA dams.

U. S. Medals Given To British Officers

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—On behalf of President Roosevelt, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today presented medals to four British Naval officers who aided survivors of the United States gunboat Panay when it was bombed and sunk by Japanese warplanes on the Yangtze River last Dec. 12.

The presentation of awards, accompanied by personal letters of gratitude from the President, was made at the United States embassy.

Vice-Admiral Lewis Conne Eyre Crabbe, now retired, and Lieut.-Commander Harry Douglas Barlow received the Navy Cross.

Rear Admiral Reginald Vesey Holt and Capt. George Eric O'Donnell received the distinguished service medal. Christopher Holt accepted the medal for his father who is now serving as senior naval officer in the Yangtze waters.

Farmer Feeds the Town

Each American farmer produces food and fibre for an average of three and a half persons in town.

Zetland Lays Jewish Raids at Reich's Door

TORQUAY, England, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Marquis of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, today laid Germany's anti-Jewish measures squarely at the door of Chancellor Hitler's Government.

In an outspoken address, he became the first British Cabinet Member directly to accuse the German Government of responsibility for the anti-Jewish violence of the past week.

He said it had "rudely shaken" his hope that the Four-Power Munich Agreement of Sept. 29 would open a new chapter in human history.

Declaring that the assassination of the German diplomat Ernst vom Rath by a Polish Jew in Paris last week was "detestable," Lord Zetland said:

"But one stands aghast at the wholesale and vindictive retaliation against thousands of innocent persons in which the German Government have thought fit to indulge."

He quoted Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels as having expressed a desire that Great Britain show no interest in how Germany solved the Jewish question. He replied thus:

"The mere expression of a wish on the part of even so exalted a person as the Minister of Public Enlightenment is incapable of stifling the conscience of a whole people and not the conscience of the British people only but of the whole civilized world."

He promised that Britain would find a "haven for some, at least" of the German Jews "within the confines of the British Empire."

He spoke at a national government rally. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and other prominent Britons had condemned the anti-Jewish actions previously, but none used such pointed phrases as the scholarly Far-Eastern administrator and investigator.

Swiss Refuse Haven

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 18 (AP)—Switzerland yesterday repeated previous refusals to offer itself as a haven for Jewish refugees from Germany.

The refusal was contained in a note replying to a formal inquiry by the Netherlands Legation whether Switzerland would be willing to admit refugees. The Hague Government had addressed such inquiries to several other states.

The Swiss answer pointed out that Switzerland's facilities for taking care of refugees already were overtaxed and that therefore with but few exceptions refugees could be admitted only for transit to other countries.

This position was substantially as that expressed by the Swiss delegate to the Evian-les-Bains Conference on refugees last July.

Shops for Jews Allowed

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 18 (AP)—National Socialist Party authorities yesterday gave permission for the Jewish community to open shops at which Jews must buy the necessities of life—a privilege denied since last week's wave of anti-Semitic violence.

Only Jews will be allowed to enter the re-opened shops.

Aryan shopkeepers also were given permission to take down signs ordering Jews to keep out. Jewish shopkeepers were given to understand, however, that their business must be wound up by Jan. 1 when they will be forbidden to engage in trade.

It is understood that Aryans will be supplied capital to carry on one third of the Jewish businesses which are to be taken over, while the other two thirds will be abandoned as superfluous.

'Too Many Books' Came From His Pen, Tweedsmuir Admits

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18 (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir whimsically confessed to the Canadian Association for Adult Education that he has written "far, far too many books."

"I have a terrible weight on my conscience in the shape of a number of books," the Governor-General told the Association.

"I suppose I have been everything in my time connected with books. I have made printing machinery, I have been a printer, a publisher, I have owned a paper, I have been a writer, I have reviewed books. I think there is nothing about books I haven't done and I have written far, far too many.

"But when I have said that, let me hasten to add that the written word is one of the greatest things in the world. It provides a stable faith in the shifting sands on which we stand today."

'Dad' Told to Be Counselor Not Dictator of His Family

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Why Dads?" asked the President of the local Parent-Teacher Congress at a meeting called specially to discuss this question. Here are some of the comments:

"A feeling of real, lasting understanding should be developed between Dad and son. This understanding should commence in early childhood to be most beneficial during the adolescent period.

"We live in a democracy, but the home is frequently an autocracy.

"Dad should strive to be a counselor, not a dictator.

"Dad should laugh with his child, not at him.

"Ridicule of a problem brought in all sincerity to Dad for discussion can postpone indefinitely a feeling of true companionship.

"Dad should endeavor to come home at night with a smile, and a feeling of real interest in the activities of his family during the day.

"An interest in community affairs and civic organizations is highly commendable in a father, but not to the extent that home life suffers.

"A feeling of confidence in Dad can best be developed by treating a son like a grown-up.

"Develop a sense of responsibility in a child by assigning a definite task, and have absolute faith in his ability to accomplish his assignment unaided.

"Dad is still expected to be the head of his home, but he should be just in his relationships with his children.

"Most sons idolize their Dads. It is important for Dad to practice what he preaches and set an example for behavior in his social contacts and daily life.

"The father should study carefully the modern trend of vocational opportunities before arbitrarily stating that his son 'must' be a lawyer, a doctor, or a grocer.

"Allow the boy to develop his own talents and natural desires in his vocational preparation. Many misfits in our commercial and industrial world would have been successful in some other field for which they had greater aptitude."

The P. T. A. meeting was presided over by Mrs. Rollin Brown as Tenth District president and assisted by Raymond Pollich, manager of the District Fathers' Forum Bureau and principal of Gardena High School. A bid to interest fathers in vitalizing their part in the name "parent" in "P. T. A.," the meeting was the only night affair of the year, all others being held during the day for the convenience of mothers who are practically all the active "parents" in this district.

Number on Relief In Pennsylvania Shows Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Transfers to WPA projects were primarily responsible for the reduction of the number of Pennsylvanians on relief by 21,430 during the week ending Nov. 5, according to Secretary Arthur W. Howe, Jr., of the Department of Public Assistance.

The reduction of 4,911 cases during that week, he said, was the fourth consecutive State-wide decrease in relief figues. In Philadelphia there was a net increase of 21 cases representing 606 persons.

At the end of the week in question, Mr. Howe said, the State-wide case load total was 211,393, or 38,761 fewer than were dependent upon direct relief at the autumn peak of Oct. 8.

It was emphasized that in each of the four weeks since that date, gains in private employment resulted in the closing of more cases than were opened because of loss of jobs.

Seasonal upswings in mining sections of eastern and western Pennsylvania, particularly Lucerne County, were held responsible for part of the decrease in the number of those on relief. Expenditures in the State during the week reported were $1,474,404, of which $580,101 was expended in Philadelphia.

Australia Plans To Guide Migrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A small but progressive plan to counter the flow of alien migrants to Australia has been drawn up by the Overseas League, which is arranging for the dispatch of 50 emigrants from England every month, the number to increase as the expected demand develops. Care will be taken in selection of the type that Australia needs. Under the scheme youths of 14 to 18 years will be brought and girls from 16 to 22.

Most of the girls will enter domestic service, for which there is large scope in Australia, and the boys will devote themselves chiefly to trades. It is hoped to have a substantial proportion with sufficient capital to enable them to be apprenticed. Young farmers will come out under this plan by co-operation of the British National Farmers' Association, and the Overseas League. Committees have been formed in each State to see to the welfare of the migrants from the time of their arrival until they have secured work.

Bells for 'Wuxtry'

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Buying at National Auto Show Reflects National Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The National Automobile Show, drawing to a close here, is finishing upon a note of prosperity for the Nation and for its automobile manufacturers and workers, in the opinion of many observers.

Most representatives and salesmen at the show are agreed that this year's visitors to the exposition is a "buying crowd," if ever they saw one, the consensus being that the showing of 1939 models has attracted more buyers than any display of automobiles in recent years. This is attributed to last year's recession which forced many persons to keep old models for another year and to the belief that this year's models, with their many improvements and almost universal price reductions, are as good an automobile buy as ever came along. Thus it is that automobile salesmen expect to do a business that would put the proverbial "land office" to shame.

This increase in buying would aid the return of prosperity directly, but it is seen as being only a part of the automobile industry's contribution to better business. Show statistics reveal that every state in the union supplies goods needed in the manufacture of motor cars.

At the same time, the automobile industry is represented as being one of the main inspirations for the perfection of the various metals, woods, fabrics, and rubbers used in its manufacture. Recalling that the automobile industry is now the largest customer of the steel industry, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, said on his visit to the show that the development of the so-called lighter steels was largely the result of progress in the automobile industry.

Leading rubber processers see 1939 as one of their biggest and most prosperous years, due to the indicated volume of automobile purchases, holding that the demand for the automobile industry would furnish work for large numbers of men in their rubber plants and the rubber industry would soon be handing out a large number of additional pay checks.

Similarly encouraging reports came from Moses Pendleton, president of the American Woolen Company, who predicted that the automobile industry's demand for more fabrics would mean greater employment for textile mill operators.

Thus it is that most qualified participants in and visitors to the National Automobile Show have seen it as indicative of a further substantial boost in America's returning prosperity.

Once available only at extra cost, numerous equipment features are now included in the regular price of new cars. The air-conditioning devices follow the same general pattern of earlier years, but for the most part are now arranged for drawing in fresh air from outside, whereas formerly air was merely recirculated within the car.

It is now a common practice to furnish steering wheels having plastic rims and chrome-finished or stainless steel spokes as extras, these giving a flair to interiors, besides acting to cushion the transmission of road shocks to the driver's hands. Most such wheels are now fitted with horn rings, some of which are D-shaped, rather than circular.

Another interesting exhibit at the show, and one which is attracting much favorable comment, is the exhibit of the pupils of the Birmingham, Ala., public schools. The campaign of that city to make both school children and adults safety-conscious is being demonstrated to show visitors. A series of safety posters painted by the children, together with booklets and other educational matter, are shown.

Several hundred automotive executives from abroad have been visiting the show during the past few days. Many of them have agreed with American manufacturers that there's no beating this year's models.

Crop Competition Is Topic of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, N. C.—A plan whereby American agriculture may supplement South American crops instead of competing with them is being worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture with the approval of President Roosevelt, J. E. Winslow, President of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, said here in an interview.

The plan, Mr. Winslow indicated, will be of great benefit to southern cotton growers, as an instance of its help to American agriculture.

Mr. Winslow, who conferred with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and President Roosevelt several days ago in Washington on the general agricultural situation in the country, said that out of that conference came the feeling that a new era in agriculture in America was being born which would help the farmers of the country tremendously.

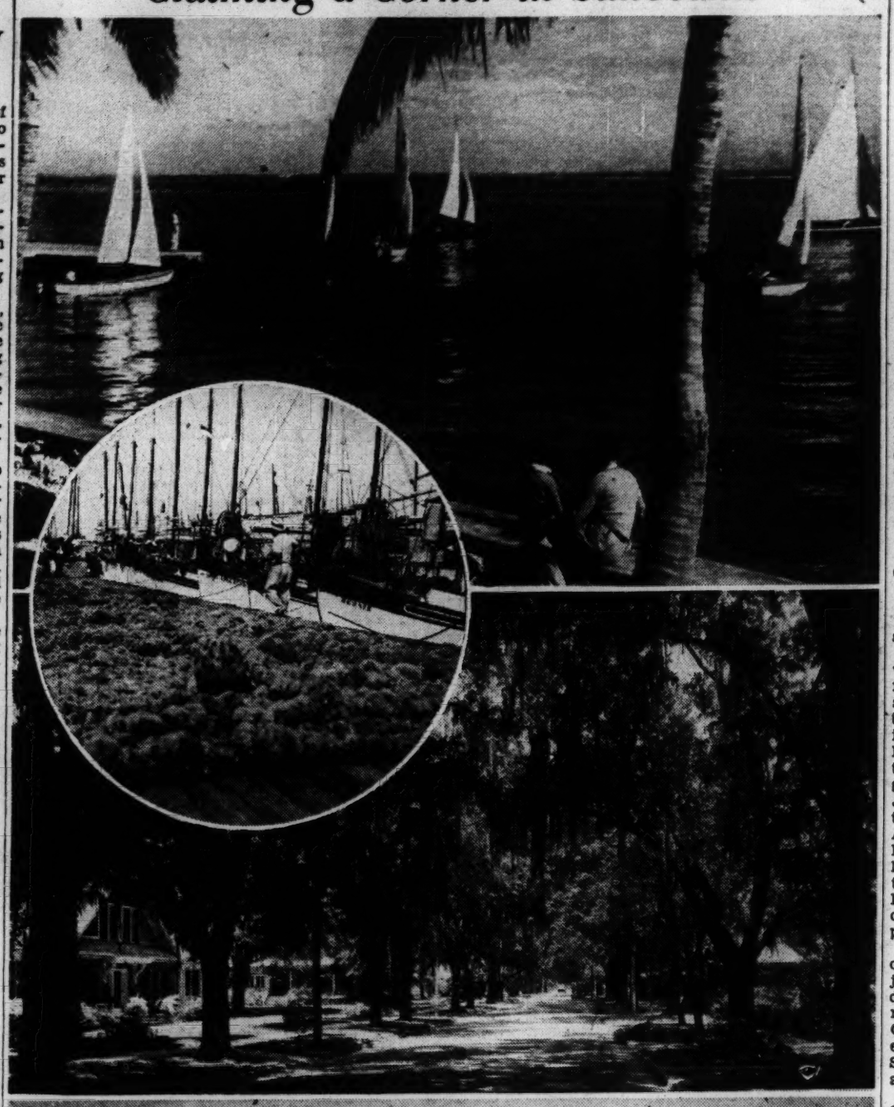
"Instead of the present system of competing with South America," Winslow pointed out tonight, "the United States will work out a plan of supplementing American crops for South American ones."

He pointed out, as an instance of what he meant, that, under the new plan the United States would cease, to a certain extent, buying rubber in the East Indies and buy it from the South American rubber plantations instead and, ni return, South America would buy American cotton instead of growing it in great quantities down there.

Visitors to Sweden

More than 90,000 persons from about 60 nations visited Sweden during the first eight months of 1938.

Claiming a Corner in Sunbeams



Florida's Winter Warmth Makes a Strong Appeal

Top—Sailing at Biscayne Bay at Miami Beach. Inset—Unloading sponges at Tarpon Springs, the world's largest sponge market. Center—Sunlight playing through the moss-covered oaks at Bartow. Bottom—A view of St. Petersburg Harbor where yachting plays an important part in the winter festivities.

Annual Migration Southward Begins

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The "snowless" winter fans are beginning to head south—south to Florida and endless days of warm sunshine.

When the mercury begins to fall in northern states then these folks are off like startled rabbits. They're not going to be caught in the first snow storm, nor are they going to witness the first freeze.

And Florida is ready for them.

Hotel and transportation officials in all of the leading resorts have finished preparations for the vast vanguard which is expected to "hole-up" in Florida this winter. Reports indicate a record influx of tourists at this early date with real heavy travel expected in about another fortnight.

Last year, some of you will recall, I went down over the road, taking four days to make the trip. Memories of this journey are still keen and if I hadn't already promised to join some friends on Seaboard Air Line Railway's new streamlined Diesel train, I would consider this mode of travel again. It was very inexpensive, costing in the neighborhood of $22 plus room and lodging. A local concern here in Boston operated this service with cars which were up-to-date and capable of accommodating four or five passengers.

* * *

For one who has little time to spend in Florida, Eastern Air Lines offers the fastest service. Miami is only nine hours from Newark Airport by the day plane, or eight and one-half hours on the night plane.

This year, as usual, the greatest number of tourists will pour into Florida by automobile. A perfect network of fine concrete roads leads to Florida from all parts of the country. The route to take is merely a matter of choosing the scenery you want to see. All are good, hotels are excellent, even in small towns, and clean, restful tourist homes offer convenient places to stop at almost every mile. Such a metamorphosis has the automobile accomplished in a few years.

Bus lines are taking advantage of the fine roads and transporting thousands of tourists who probably would never see Florida otherwise. An interesting circle tour of the state is offered by one bus line which takes in most of the high points in seven days. It begins at Ocala and takes in Silver Springs, Winter Haven, the Bok Tower, better known as "the Singing Tower," in the Mountain Lake sanctuary, Tampa, St. Petersburg, then across the Tamiami Trail to Miami and Miami Beach, Palm Beach, and up the East coast to Daytona Beach, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, a complete tour, indeed, all expenses costing but $71.50.

* * *

Last, but not least, there are the good, old reliable railroads. Winter schedules and the fast, through trains with the alluring names, start about the middle of December. The Seaboard Air Line will shoot its Orange Blossom Special between Boston and New York in record time. Beginning Dec. 15 this famous train will leave Boston at 8:30 a. m., New York at 1:25 p. m. and streamline its way to Miami with all the latest comforts for the traveling public. The Southern States Special and New York Florida Limited will establish their winter service at the same time.

The Florida East Coast Railroad, in conjunction with the Atlantic Coast Line, will start The Miamian from New York Dec. 16, making the through trip in 26½ hours, while the Florida Special will begin its speedy runs the first week in January.

The Florida Sunbeam, of the Southern Railway System, in connection with the Seaboard Air Line, will make its first trip from Detroit, Dec. 16, from Cleveland and Cincinnati on Dec. 17. The Royal Palm, the Ponce de Leon, and the Kansas City-Florida Special will continue their all-year Florida schedules.

The Southland, from Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati; The Flamingo, from Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Dixie Flyer and Dixie Limited, from Chicago, St. Louis and Evansville, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, are important trains from the Middle West serving Florida.

Australian City Bans Sunday Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—With Sunday sport generally spreading throughout the Commonwealth, one suburban council at least, Unley, remains rigid in its decision to ban it. Despite repeated efforts to open the children's playgrounds, and also to use tennis courts on the Sabbath, the resistance remains unanimous.

Several church organizations, which petitioned the Unley Council not to agree to Sunday games, received the reply that the Council was opposed to the idea as it had already prohibited the use of children's play areas on Sundays.

Soil Testing

Last year the Agricultural Experiment Station at North Carolina College examined 4,500 samples of soil submitted from 1,100 North Carolina farms.

Attractive Trips To California And Fair Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—A winter vacation in California, with the San Francisco Fair as an added attraction, or a run on skiis down the Sawtooth Range in Idaho, will be made available to travelers during the next three months on a basis of all-expense, escorted tours.

With the growing popularity of the escorted, all-expense tours, relieving travelers of any details enroute, as well as arranging for fixed payment in advance, a series of trips have been arranged to meet the demands of short-term tourists. The California tours, which feature an extended motor trip from Riverside as far south as dipping into part of Old Mexico, are of two week's duration. Tours to Sun Valley comprise eight days.

The California trip includes accommodations on deluxe Pullman trains, while the tours to Sun Valley are of an economical nature, using the Challenger trains, in tourist sleeping cars.

Three tours to the Golden State will be operated this winter, the first leaving Chicago on Dec. 26, stopping at Boulder Dam to view this stupendous project, and continuing the journey the same night to Riverside. From this point the motor trip commences, through the orange groves to San Juan Capistrano, La Jolla, and San Diego; and into the Mexican towns of Tiajuana and Agua Caliente, returning thence to Los Angeles, where the Chicago & North Western Railway is planning to take tour members to the Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, and, of course, the Tournament of Roses parade

Side trips to Catalina Island and other points of interest precede the journey to San Francisco, where two days are spent at the Fair. The return trip is straight across the Overland Route to Chicago, traversing the High Sierras of the Southern Pacific; the Union Pacific; and the North Western.

Tours for snow enthusiasts leave Chicago on Jan. 14, Feb. 11, and March 11, proceeding directly to Sun Valley. Four days are spent in such activities as skiing, swimming in the warm pool, and skating. During the stay at this winter sports resort, the Challenger Inn is headquarters for tour members. Return to Chicago is scheduled for Sunday mornings, in each case, so that those from points farther East may be back at their homes by Monday morning.

Tour-a-bouts

Offering a full sport program, including salt-water swimming, horseback riding, badminton, and tennis, the Playa de Cortes Hotel, Southern Pacific's attractive resort on the West Coast of Mexico, has opened for the 1938-39 winter season. Situated on the shore of Bacochibampo Bay, adjacent to the waters of the Gulf of California, this resort has unlimited opportunities for travelers seeking the charm of Old Mexico in addition to the comforts and conveniences of a modern hostelry.

* * *

Here's one! Some streets in Rome have one-way sidewalks, a custom which avoids pedestrian traffic jams, but sometimes puts forgetful Americans in another sort of a jam—with the police, who are courteous, but insistent about enforcing the rules.

* * *

U. S. highway No. 41 is now open and all paved from Chicago to Tampa, Florida. Detours in Georgia and Florida have been eliminated, making this route the shortest and fastest of highways to the land of sunshine. The route passes over the famous Suwannee River and by Rainbow Springs, and connects with the Tamiami Trail south of Tampa to Miami. Maps of the route may be obtained from H. A. Wheeling, President of U. S. 41 Highway Association at Cordele, Georgia.

* * *

We've discovered, at least, we think we have, whose idea it was to install stewardesses on the air lines. Steve Stimpson, Traffic Manager of United Air Lines at San Francisco, is credited with the idea.

* * *

The United States passport figures show that more American women than men travel to Europe. They include housewives, teachers, artists, actresses, nurses, students, stenographers, interior decorators, and servants.

* * *

Train Puffs—The Miamian resumes service on Dec. 15, offering faster service to Florida East Coast resorts. . . . Chicago & North Western Railway announces no increase in fares between Chicago and Los Angeles, the coach fare of $39.50 still prevailing. . . . Martin in the Cascade Mountains has been chosen by Northern Pacific as a ski development. . . . Passengers on the Panama Limited of the Illinois Central are kept informed of the weather as their train approaches either Chicago or New Orleans in order that they may be prepared to dress for comfort upon arrival. . . . New lounge and double bedroom cars have been put on the Louisville and Nashville. . . . Two passenger platforms in Grand Central are being extended by New York Central to provide for 16-car trains. . . . Wabash's new late afternoon train between St. Louis and Chicago bears the name of Blue Bird.

* * *

One of the world's most fascinating languages is Zulu. The language is very soft, according to Douglas Malcolm of the American Express Travel Service, which is cooperating with the Cunard White Star Line to send the Carinthia on a 75-day African cruise this winter, but has as one of its sounds a pecular click of the tongue. This click is so difficult that only those who learn the language as children are ever completely successful in mastering it.

Travel Business Can Lead All Industries, Carolinas Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 18—The travel business, during the next decade, is destined to rank first among all industries in the Carolinas, if people here will just do a few necessary things. This is the opinion of Coleman W. Roberts, President of the Carolina Motor Club, in a statement released by Earl F. Nagel, manager of local club.

"The Carolinas are an invisible gold mine," he said. "The scenery, highways, history, climate, atmosphere, and the hospitality can produce new wealth more visable than gold mines. In a period of 10 years I believe it possible to make the travel industry in the Carolinas not only rank as our first industry, but rank very near the top of the nation.

"If we are to do this, then our people must be awakened to the necessity of providing a variety of adequate and modern accommodations at all areas where there is scenery or recreational facilities.

"Second, it is necessary that our states, counties, and communities realize the necessity of carrying on a permanent and intelligent program of promotion.

"At present there is a distinct lapse between the time that summer resort and recreational areas close and the times that the winter ones open. If we could work out a schedule whereby the winter resorts and the summer resorts would meet with their season dates, instead of the people going from the mountains to Florida, they would go to the Sand Hills and the seashores of the Carolinas for a period of 60 to 90 days and then proceed to Florida."

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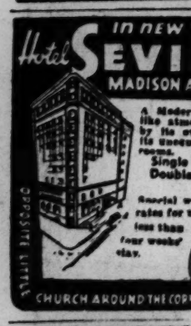

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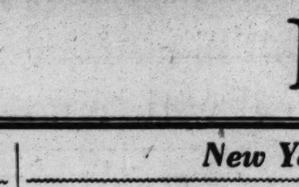

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James the Diplomatist

EVEN now there is a widespread impression (if I am not mistaken and we know that to err is human) that diplomats are gentlemen in well-cut morning coats and with more or less black hearts, the greater part of whose time is spent in deceiving the people. At present some diplomatists appear to be deceiving themselves as well, but let not the hand of faction disturb our impartial consideration of a great subject. Certainly some diplomatists seem to possess the attributes of little children, but why drag in Velasquez? No, you can see by this title that no controversial matter shall be treated today; blandness shall be our watchword and affability our mainspring, for I shall make bold to remind you that not long ago we talked together about James' tremendous adventure with Patsy, the Elephant. So far as I am advised, Patsy is well, esteems her offspring and for all I know is composing her memoirs. We shall, therefore, leave her in this paragraph and proceed to the next.

The words "diplomat" and "diplomatist" have not quite the same meaning, as you will see on consulting Sir Ernest Satow's well-known work; but in our everyday talk, when we say that Smith is "diplomatic," we mean that Smith is tactful and that he believes that a soft answer turneth away wrath; sometimes, at least. It is in this sense that I hold our James to be diplomatic, so much so that I believe him to have a bright future, if he can be weaned away from his present ambition to be a car-conductor. I think the polite reader will agree with me when my subject has been developed. Of course, James as yet has not worn a morning coat and his practice of occasionally standing on his head would do such a garment little or no good. Nor as yet has he studied the art of drafting protocols and notes, while his directness of statement unfits him at present for the mazy dance of negotiation. Although he studies his book and has reached vertiginous heights in spelling and can do sums in arithmetic, his attainments do not fit him for writing the artless documents of diplomacy. But, of this matter, let us remember that Metternich was once a beautiful child and Tallyrand had a babyhood—which I doubt. Besides, times have changed and James, when he attains his majority, may have changed with them.

* * *

IN ALL THE eight long years during which I have had the honor of James' acquaintance, he has ever displayed this quality of tactfulness, a tactfulness based on sunshine and amiability. I have known him to decline his dessert time and again in such a manner that I had the impression that his action was not a sacrifice, but a genial admission from one man of the world to another that he simply couldn't eat any more, tempered with the wistful knowledge that the dessert was delicious beyond words. Again, James has a tendency to neglect the tying of his shoe-laces; and, when I call this to his attention, he smilingly ties his laces and I feel that I have conferred a favor upon him which I shall never regret. I am not sure that James in his heart is fond of work; and yet, when I appeal to his finer instincts, he works like a Trojan and gets good marks. In the evening, when we both repose from the labors of the day, he rushes at me and holds out his school papers in his small fat hands, calling attention to the 100's that his teacher has given him. He insists that I read the papers that I may understand the difficulty of the work which he has done, and by implication how much he values my counsel. James is a good little lad.

* * *

NOW, YOU MUST know that upon a certain occasion the conduct of James had not been precisely of the best. He had not behaved, you understand, like a fell and highhanded goat; but had rather carried himself like a kid given over to playful buttings, rushings, and irresponsible gallopings. I have never seen either a goat or kid smile; but James' smile, coincident with these performances, was not the smile of obedience and had, I tremble to say it, a certain affable disobedience and disregard, nay, even challenge. We all know that no right-minded mother will let such challenge go unheeded and James' mother at once told him that, if he did not at once cease and desist, he would undergo discipline so positive and gigantic that he would see stars. He did cease and desist, he did give over his buttings and gambados, he stopped his uncovenanted and joyous bellowings; he smiled, however, but in a different way, as he said: "Stars are pretty," thus not only stating a great fact known to astronomers, but appealing to his mother's appreciation of the beautiful, as well as of the sublime. You understand, I think, why we are justified in believing that James has before him a great career in diplomacy, that system of diplomacy which depends not so much upon force as upon persuasion and urbanity of reasoning. He did not threaten that he would at once mobilize his elder brother and his coeval sister, he did not point out to his mother that further repression would bring about consequences for which he could not be held responsible, he did nothing so clumsy. Quite the contrary, as you have seen. He called his Mama's attention to the fact that discipline as she might, compose as she might the brow of disapproval, there would emerge unchanged impersonal aesthetics which she would be the last to deny. He asked nothing for himself, he in nowise defended his conduct; he intimated that, if needs be, he was prepared to be a Spartan Boy, yet he managed slightly to deflect her attention from the business in hand and recalled to his parent that art is long. I hold that, if a man at eight years of age can carry himself thus, he can do great things.

* * *

JAMES AS YET has not mastered the French language, nor has he read how to become the Perfect Ambassador. He is a busy man and must be forgiven if he has not found time to look over the somewhat large literature that awaits his attention. In the first place, he has to go to school and I am bound to say that he goes willingly and to some purpose. He is at times given to loitering, but this pardonable weakness no doubt is caused by his talk with his friends upon important subjects. We have touched upon the matter of his shoe-laces, but I think this will adjust itself. Then, too, James is much occupied with exercise. I don't mean the radio-driven one-two-three that some of his elders follow hopefully, but the spontaneous happiness evidenced by the activity of a child. With his brother and sister he has constructed many fire-houses, garages and hutments, not large ones, but of great interest to the constructers. I am bound to say that in these innocent pursuits James becomes unbelievably dirty, and seems above the other two to put shadows on his face never made by care. Here, again, he shows his diplomatic talents. There have been times when I have felt it my painful duty to call his attention to the disgraceful and shocking appearance presented by his honest little face, and have majestically asked him whether he thought that his face as he had decorated it was good to behold. When this happens, James gently hangs his head for a little moment, as though to say "Mea culpa," although at present he has no Latin. But it is only a little moment; for then he looks up at me with a large curling smile, half of grateful recognition and half of surprise that he could, with all his dear Uncle's previous admonition, have permitted his face to become thus clouded, not, as I have said with care, but with wayward dust. When he has done this, he changes the subject, evidently considering that enough has been said and hoping that I will feel that he is in fundamental matters above reproach. He appeals to my finer instincts and to my knowledge that he and I should not spend too much time on trifles. He has not yet asked me whether I, when a little boy, did not stand at times in much need of soap and water; but, trembling, I await the day when he does ask and I know that he will do so with an indulgent amiability which will embarrass me; for, if you embark upon a course of majesticalness, you have to be armed with all stratagem and niceties.

* * *

JAMES IS GOOD company and has a large fund of conversation, indeed a very large fund; and, as he has a strong voice and no prejudices, you can easily imagine that our talk is often lively. He asks me questions that I cannot answer and, when I show that I can't, he smiles and advances a theory of his own that I may not think him much disappointed in me. Touching this, it seems to me that, notwithstanding the enormous learning on the subject, it might be a valuable foundation for one's understanding of the word "trust," to be trusted by a child and to be humble and thankful that the little being had imposed a heavy duty whose performance was mighty near to being sacred. When a child, as he will, lets you see that on what you say and what you do depends the wholesomeness of his budding view of things, you have your sailing orders, although James, were he conscious of these more complex meditations, would be far too diplomatic to give orders.

J. H. S.

Lines for a Notebook

I CANNOT tell you how it was
That summer came and went.
In answer to imponderable laws
The twig was bent,
The leaf severed, the flower broken;
The last of the aspen-gold was spent
In a fiery token.

I cannot testify as to when
Autumn took possession;
Perhaps with the loss of the singing men;
Or the high procession
Of geese that wedged
The windless dawn,
When frost's blade fell, two-edged.

All I can say is that here and now
Are brown nut and garnet berry;
And red leaves on the bronze bough.
The delicate deer, precise and wary,
Are down from the hills, evading the hunter.
But the first and hesitant flurry
Of snow has yet to spell the name of winter.

—WINIFRED GRAY STEWART, in *Trails*

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No Mere Elevation

A MOUNTAIN, says Webster, is "an elevation of land high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings."

The world, I am afraid, is full of good people to whom such a definition is quite adequate. They are the ones who would rather ride than walk, who would rather be comfortable than uncomfortable, and who would consider a funicular up the Matterhorn or an aeroplane service to the summit of Everest admirable human achievements. In sober fact, there can be no argument with them. All the sound reasons, all the facts, are on their side. But the mountain climber has something better than reasons and facts. For him a mountain is no mere protuberance on the earth's surface. It is an itching of the feet and a lifting of the heart. It is ambition and struggle, skill and courage, labour and fulfilment. He raises his eyes and sees its peak against the sky. He climbs its steep sides and learns what his lungs are for. It hurls a precipice at him—he scales it. Then a chimney—he follows it. Then a glacier—he outmanoeuvres it. And when he has won his good fight he sits on a bald bleak knob in the sky, looks down at the world from which he came and the long path by which he has ascended, and finds out things no other man can know about a cheese sandwich and a canteen of water. The mountains are barren. They are tall and cold and can hurt a man. From their forlorn heights they stretch immensely to the horizon—gigantic, while he is very small and very far from home and bed. . . . He will find no shelter, no warmth, no comfort in their loneliness and desolation. But, if he is lucky, he may find himself.—JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN, in "The Other Side of the Mountain." (London: Gollancz. New York: Carrick & Evans.)

The Poet's Harvest

HE CARED not for his straggling acres' yield
Of sun-blanched wheat and windy rye,
But found contentment in a daisy field,
Stretched lazily beneath the sky.

He knew the touch of startled grass along
His stubbled cheek, the shine of dew,
And when the harvest fell, he reaped a song,
To see the stubborn winter through.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PREHISTORIC AMERICAN PLATE

THIS interesting design ornaments a shallow plate which was found in Coclé, Central Panama. Such wares were probably made in the fourteenth century, before the discovery of America. The shapes and embellishments of these potteries tell us a great deal about prehistoric American culture.

The pottery is porous, and made either by the coiling process or molding. Open fires and not kilns were used for its firing. The motives of ornament we observe here were not casual, but carefully planned and disposed on the surface. In four segments are seen birds of fantastic character probably copied from ornaments which had been cut out of sheet gold. The color is beautiful, a combination of terra cotta, chocolate brown, and cream.

The more we study this design, the smaller the world seems, for we remember kindred motives and kindred moods expressed in lands widely separated by space and time. We think of the decorations on early Chinese bronzes; we think of the "Animal" style of central Asia; we recall the amusing animals in Coptic weaving. They all seem to derive from a common impulse toward cogent, living design.

Hearth Fire

HOW snug and homely it made the tiniest cottage; it would joke with the inhabitants for an entire evening! . . . Then, perhaps, it would burn away quickly and sink down into a glowing heap, just when work was in full swing, and folks must sit with folded hands in lap until it chose to burn up again.

It was most roguish, though, when the mistress of the household came with her three-legged cooking pot and tried to coax it to cook the dinner! Sometimes it would be good and docile and do its work well and quickly; but oftener it would flit round and round—anywhere except under the pot! How it gladdened the heart of the master when he came in wet and frozen out of the snow, filling him with a sense of warmth and comfort! How pleasant to think of the watch light, streaming out into the winter's night, a guiding star to the wanderer and a warning to the prowling fox or lynx! . . .

One of the chief joys connected with the fire, however, was to sit around the hearth and tell stories of daring and adventure that pleased both young and old, and seemed never to be exhausted, for, thank God, there have always been plenty of brave deeds to talk about.—From "The Ring of the Löwensköld," by SELMA LAGERLÖF, Copyright, 1927, 1928, 1931, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

When I Say That Art Is Universal—

"ART is universal." Upon that much we can probably agree without any further argument. But when I say "Art is universal" there is an immediate danger that you will think of art (of either music or painting or sculpture or dancing) as if it were some sort of universal language, understood by everybody in every part of the world.

Which, of course, is not true at all. What happens to be the most sublime form of music to me, who am sitting at my desk upstairs—say Bach's Fugue in G minor—is just so much unpleasant noise to my poor wife, who within a few minutes will be copying these pages downstairs, far removed from the gramophone and the fiddle.

A portrait by Frans Hals or Rembrandt which makes me hold my breath (for it seems incredible that anyone of mere flesh and blood could have said quite so much with the help of only a few pigments, some oil, a piece of canvas, and an old brush)—that same portrait may strike the next visitor as nothing more than an unpleasant combination of rather drab colours. . . .

It took us hundreds of years to learn that Chinese painting is in every way as sound and interesting as our own, if not a great deal better.

The music of Johann Sebastian Bach was a matter of constant irritation to his employers in Leipzig. The Emperor Joseph II of Austria complained to Herr Mozart that there were "too many notes" in his music. Richard Wagner's compositions were hooted off the stage. . . .

Wherefore, when I say that art is universal I merely mean that art is not bound to any particular country or to any particular period of time.—HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, in "The Arts of Mankind." (London: Harrap. New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Centība ar izpratni

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

CIK iedvesmojoši sastapties ar cilvēkiem, kas ir sajūsmas pilni, kas ir centīgi labos darbos! Centība un sajūsma ir būtiskas to cilvēku rīcībā, kas darbojas taisnīgas lietas labā, un šis rakstura pazīmes ir dabisks iznākums stiprai ticībai, ka labais beidzot uzvarēs.

Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu), ko sarakstījusi Mary Baker Eddy atrodama īsti noderīga "centības" definīcija. Šinī definīcijā vispirms sniegts garīgais jeb patiesais centības jēdziens, kam seko mirstīgais jeb maldīgais centības jēdziens. Šī definīcija skan (599. lpp.): "CENTĪBA. Atspoguļota Dzīvības, Patiesības un Mīlestības rosme. Akla sajūsma; mirstīga griba."

Kas cilvēciskam saprātam liekas būt patiesas centības būtība, bet kas pamatota uz maldīgu dzīvības, substances un intelligences jēdzienu, to apustulis Pāvils nosaucis par tādu, kas "karsti dzenās pēc Dieva, bet bez saprašanas." Runādams uz romiešiem, apustulis sacījis (Rom. 10:1, 2): "Brāļi, mana sirdsvēlēšanās un Dievalūgšana par Izraeļa bērniem ir, ka tie tiek pestīti. Jo es tiem liecību dodu, ka tie karsti dzenās pēc Dieva, bet bez saprašanas.

Laikam gan neviens nav bijis spējīgāks par lielo Kristietības cīnītāju, Pāvilu, izšķirt starpību starp patiesu centību, pamatotu uz izpratni par Dievu kā Prātu, Garu, Dzīvību un Mīlestību, un starp aklu sajūsmu, kas pamatota uz ticējumu, ka dzīvība ir materijā. Viņa pirmo kristiešu vajāšana bija cilvēciskas gribas izsaukta un, bez šaubām, kā apustulis pats vēlāk saprata, tāda, "kas karsti dzenās, . . . bet bez saprašanas." Apustuļu darbos teikts (8:3): "Bet Zauls to draudzi postīja un gāja pa namiem satverdams ir vīrus, ir sievas, un tos nodeva cietumā."

Bet kamēr Zauls no cilvēciskas gribas dzimušā alkā sajūsmā rīkojās, lai atsvabinātu savu zemi no Kristietības ietekmes, pirmie kristieši patiesā centībā devās uz priekšu, lai nodibinātu Kristietības kustību. Šie darbinieki bija sajutuši Kristus, Patiesības, pieskāršanos, ko viņiem bija nesis Meistars un sludinājuši viņa apustuļi, un viņu darbību raksturoja šāda centība, "atspoguļota Dzīvības, Patiesības un Mīlestības rosme." Lasot par pirmo kristiešu vajāšanām, uzkrīt lēnprātība, pacietība un nesavtīga mīlestība, kas parasti izpaudās viņu darbos. Arkārtīgi lielie kavēkļi, ko viņiem ceļā lika naids un nezināšana, tika pārvarēti ar piedošanu un mīlestību. Viņi lūdza par to atpestīšanu, kas viņus vajāja. Tā Stepiņš, pat kad pūlis viņu nomētāja akmeņiem, lūdza (Apust. darbi 7:60): "Kungs, nepielīdzini tiem šo grēku!"

Nav šaubu, ka tādu darbinieku sajūsma, kāds bija Stepiņš, spēlēja svarīgu lomu Zaula, vēlāk saukta Pāvila, atgriešanā. Pirmo kristiešu centībai vajadzēja būt viņu iespaidojušai, un pēc savas atgriešanās viņš drīzi vien redzēja, ka viņu dziedināšanas darbi bija dieviškīgā spēka ierosināti. Vienīgi svēta sajūsma varēja inspirēt viņus, atdot savas dzīvības par patiesību un tā piepildīt viņu sirdis ar mīlestību, ka ne rūgtums, ne bailes nedz ienaids nepavadīja viņu uzupurēšanos.

Centība, kas pamatota uz materiālu esamības jēdzienu, ir akla sajūsma; tā ir "gribas' auglis, kuru Mrs. Eddy apzīmē par "maldu ierosinājošo spēku" (Science and Health 597 lpp.). Daudzas kļūdas, kā māja tā baznīcā, darbā un valdīšanā, tiek izdaritas tādēļ, ka "karsti dzenās pēc Dieva, bet bez saprašanas." Ceļš, kas pavirši raugoties liekas gudrs un pareizs, var izrādīties par cilvēciskas gribas atvasi, ja to pārbauda ar garīgas zināšanas mērauklu. Gars ir patiesais vadītājs, un Dieva un cilvēka dabas garīga izpratne ir īstas sajūsmas pamats. Cilvēcei nepieciešami jāattīsta garīgais saprāts. Ar garīgo saprātu mēs atskārstam Dieva gribu. Mrs. Eddy saka (turpat 272. lpp.): "Šo saprātu mēs piesavināmies vienīgi, ja esam godīgi, nesavtīgi, mīlestības pilni un pazemīgi." Vingrinādami garīgo saprātu ikdienas dzīvē, mēs kļūstam spējīgi ar sajūsmu palīdzēt cilvēcei iegūt pilnīgāku bezgaligi labā apziņu.

Kristīgās Zinātnes kustībai ir liels skaits centīgu darbinieku, un strādnieki ir vajadzīgi Viņa vīna dārzā. Tas, kas apzinas Dieva mīlestību uz cilvēku, droši izpaudīs "atspoguļotu Dzīvības, Patiesības un Mīlestības rosmi" visos savos darbos. Viņš slavē Dievu, ļaujot cilvēcei kristīgās dziedināšanas svētību, atgriežot grēciniekus un iepriecinot bēdīgos. Vairāk ar savu priekšzīmi nekā ar vārdiem viņš "nabagiem sludinā prieka vēsti" (Lūk. 4:18).

Sajūsma raksturīga ne tikai iesācējiem Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībā; patiesa centība aug samērīgi ar to, kā cilvēks pilnīgāki apzinas savu vienību ar Dievu, bezgaligo Prātu. Pieaugšana žēlastībā dara strādātāju spējīgu runāt uz slimību, kā to darīja mūsu Meistars,—"kā pats varenais." Sirds, kas pilna mīlestības uz Dievu un cilvēku, vingrinājas "centībā . . . ar izpratni" (Angļu Bībele).

Informāciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, un rakstisku piepranījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Zeal with Knowledge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW inspiring it is to come in contact with those who are filled with enthusiasm, who are zealous in good works! Zeal and enthusiasm are essentials in the equipment of those men who labor in a righteous cause, and these characteristics are the natural result of consistent faith in the ultimate triumph of good.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is found a helpful definition of "zeal." First in this definition is given the spiritual or true concept of zeal, and this is followed by a definition of the mortal or erroneous sense of zeal. The definition reads as follows (p. 599): "ZEAL. The reflected animation of Life, Truth, and Love. Blind enthusiasm; mortal will."

That which appears to human sense to have the nature of true zeal, but which is based on a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence, is called by the Apostle Paul "a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge." In speaking to the Romans the apostle said (Romans 10:1, 2): "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. For I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge."

Probably no one was better able to discern between true zeal, founded on the understanding of God as Mind, Spirit, Life, and Love, and blind enthusiasm, based on belief of life in matter, than the great Christian warrior, Paul. His persecution of the early Christians was motivated by human will, and was unquestionably, as the apostle himself later discerned, "zeal . . . not according to knowledge." It is stated in The Acts of the Apostles (8:3), "As for Saul, he made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to prison."

But while Saul was working, with the blind enthusiasm born of human will, to free his land from Christian influence, early Christians were proceeding with true zeal to establish the cause of Christianity. These workers had felt the touch of Christ, Truth, brought to them by the Master and preached by his apostles, and their ministry was characterized by genuine zeal, "the reflected animation of Life, Truth, and Love." When reading of the persecutions of the early Christians, one is impressed with the gentleness, patience, and unselfed love generally expressed in their work. Tremendous obstacles placed in their way by hatred and ignorance were overcome through forgiveness and love. Their prayer was for the salvation of those who persecuted them. Stephen, even as he was stoned by the mob, prayed (Acts 7:60), "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

No doubt the enthusiasm of such workers as Stephen played an important part in the conversion of Saul, later called Paul. He must have been impressed with the zeal of the early Christians, and assuredly saw on his conversion that their healing acts were animated by divine power. Only holy enthusiasm could have inspired them to lay down their lives for the truth, and filled their hearts so full of love that no bitterness, fear, or rancor accompanied the sacrifice.

Zeal, based on a material sense of existence, is blind enthusiasm; it is a product of the "will" which Mrs. Eddy describes as "the motive-power of error" (Science and Health, p. 597). Many mistakes are made in the home, church, business, and government by "a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge." A course which looks wise and right at a cursory glance, may be seen as an outgrowth of human will when the test of spiritual knowledge is applied to it. Spirit is the true guide, and spiritual understanding of the nature of God and man is the basis of genuine enthusiasm. Mankind needs to cultivate spiritual sense. Through spiritual sense we discern God's will. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 272), "This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek." By the exercise of spiritual sense in daily life we are enabled to work enthusiastically to aid mankind in gaining a fuller consciousness of infinite good.

The Cause of Christian Science has great numbers of zealous workers, and laborers are needed in His vineyard. One who is conscious of God's love for man is certain to express "the reflected animation of Life, Truth, and Love" in all his work. He glorifies God by bringing to mankind the blessing of Christian healing, reforming the sinner and comforting the sorrowing. By his example more than his words does he "preach the gospel to the poor" (Luke 4:18).

Enthusiasm is characteristic not only of those who are beginners in the study of Christian Science; true zeal grows as one becomes more fully conscious of man's unity with God, infinite Mind. Growth in grace enables the worker to speak to disease as did our Master, "as one having authority." A heart filled with love for God and man exercises "zeal . . . according to knowledge."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

White-crowned Sparrow

Now that the woods belong
To stillness, we can hear
Even the smallest song
More close, more clear.

Little of music stays
To choir the fleeting gold
Of these autumnal days
The moon foretold.

Starling and jay and crow
Have made their peace with frost—
Not by their flight we know
The Summer lost.

Yet one brave melodist
Can scorn the bleakest bough,
Perched on the very wrist
Of Winter now!

These three faint notes that chime
Soft as a silver bell
Speak not of change or time,
Hail or farewell!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1938

New Low-Cost Homes to Open In Southbridge

Town to dedicate first of proposed 50 to 100 concrete houses to cost under $4,000 each.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18—This old New England town, seat of the American Optical Works, is today preparing for one of the biggest week ends in its history as members of the Board of Selectmen dust off their frock coats to attend the formal opening of an all-concrete-home community promising to furnish an answer to the nation-wide challenge of soundly-built, low-cost housing.

Opening of the first few homes in a proposed development of 50 to 100 concrete dwellings of four to six rooms, selling for less than $4,000 apiece, is expected to attract upward of 1,500 persons tomorrow and Sunday.

Practically every citizen of note in the community will appear to help welcome the advent of a new era in housing that may eventually wipe out slum conditions growing up in parts of Southbridge even as they have developed in many other small, industrial towns of New England, although such conditions are not nearly so serious here as elsewhere.

Step in New Era

But obsolete housing in Southbridge, at least, belongs to yesterday's story of the failure of builders to tackle sound housing for average small American pocketbooks. Today's story is built around a new chapter for local industrial workers who plan to move out of the old wooden houses and three-deckers of a past generation into brand new concrete homes built to keep up attractive exterior appearances at a minimum of cost for years to come.

Those who are supposed to know, say that the American Optical Company had something to do with the launching of the new housing program which originally called for 50 concrete homes with the possibility that 50 more may be added as a result of demands for the first group. Sponsor of the development is the Firesafe Housing Corporation, while Douglass & Hunneman of Boston handle the sales end.

In the new community, families may obtain six rooms for about $30 a month including taxes, interest on the mortgage and amortization. For six rooms in the three-decker apartments from which will come most applicants for the new places, families are said to have been paying $10 to $13 a week without heat.

Of National Interest

Far from being of local significance only, the concrete project obtains national interest as one answer of private enterprise to the challenge of Federal housing projects. For despite the difficulties of obtaining contractors who would turn their efforts to low-cost housing, the Firesafe Housing Corporation has managed to make a reasonable profit, without cutting construction corners, cheapening materials, or accepting a subsidy from the Government.

The homes come in three basic patterns with a variety of designs possible for each. Patterns refer to room arrangements while design refers to exterior appearances. The local community will adhere to three fundamental designs, one Georgian, another a bungalow type and a third combining several colonial features.

Two of the patterns provide for two full floors with living rooms 21 feet by 12 feet. A kitchen, dining room and three upstairs bedrooms complete these patterns. Porches, garages, shutters, and fireplaces are sold as accessories.

Automobiles as Models

In fact, this system of mass production approaches the methods used in the automobile field as closely as any other yet devised in New England. And like the automobile, it is presumed that the accessories, now priced as extras, will be added as standard equipment within the original cost of the house when production attains greater volume.

To enable interior walls to take plaster (moisture in concrete walls has heretofore caused trouble) Southbridge homes are equipped with double walls, each four inches thick, with a two-inch air-space between. Not only does this keep out moisture and provide a dry interior base for plaster, but the double wall increases insulation efficiency.

Everything in these homes was pre-fabricated, even to the floors which came to the site in sections or slabs 16 by 8 inches. Stucco exteriors are provided for those who want them in preference to paint.

Newton Site Next

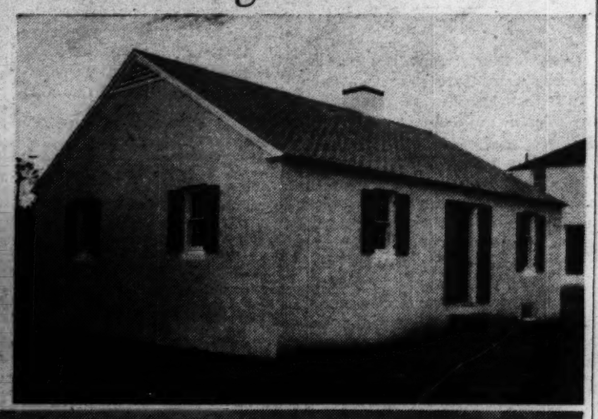
Following announcement of the formal opening of its Southbridge development, officials of the Firesafe Housing Corporation made another announcement to the effect that work would start shortly on a demonstration all-concrete house of six rooms, similar in style and price to those at Southbridge, in the Newtons, probably on Beacon Street. Watch this column for future details as they are reported.

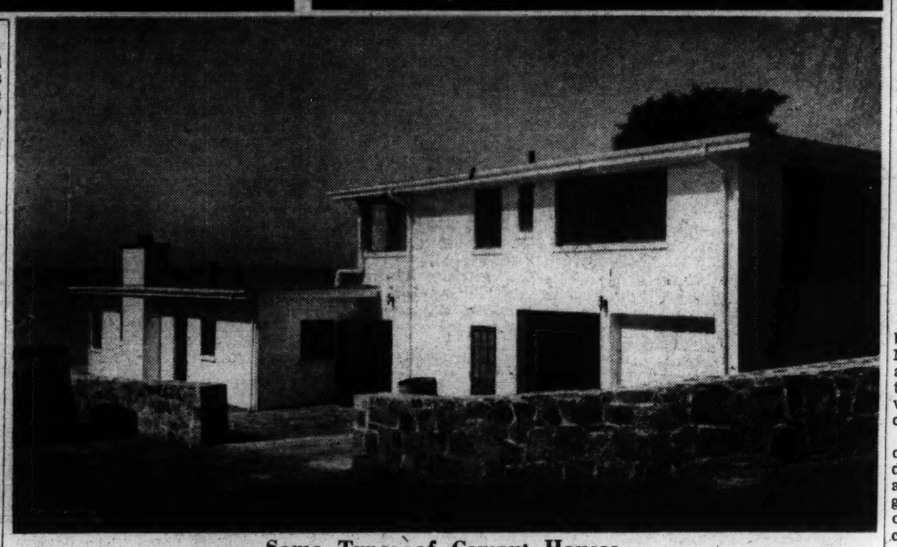
Low Fire Risk

Concrete is given a 50 per cent fire insurance rating against conventional wooden construction in Massachusetts.

A case in point is that of a Brookline concrete house recently completed which was given a 9 cent per $100 against 19 cents for the wooden house next door.

Concrete Looms Larger on Housing Horizon





Some Types of Cement Houses

Top left: Cape Cod Cottage in concrete at Weston Heath, Weston, Mass., costing $6,300, Samuel Glazer, architect, and, top right, one of group of 50 four to six-room houses now in building at Southbridge, Mass., to cost under $4,000; architect, Giles Smith. Bottom: Concrete, as shown, particularly adaptable to ultra modern construction as in this home at Squantum, Mass., cost $6,500, architect Samuel Glazer.

Norwegian Racer Arrives in Boston To Join Maine Fleet

To join the fleet of 40 International One design, single masted sailing craft which raced in Maine waters last summer, the Skylark II—another of these Norwegian-built boats—was "launched" at Boston today from a cradle on the deck of the Norwegian motor vessel Toledo, at Mystic Docks. Like the rest, the Skylark II was designed and built by Bjarne Aas in Frederikstad, Norway. It was imported by E. A. Shuman of Boston for Edward S. Burke of Cleveland Ohio—a summer resident of Maine.

The boat is to be stored for the winter at Lawley's Yard in Neponset. Next spring it will be sailed to Northeast Harbor, Maine. In the summer it is expected to compete in races with others of its class—one of which is owned by Edsel Ford, another by Nelson Rockefeller, and another by Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Skylark II is 33 feet 4 inches in overall length with a 6 foot 9 inch beam. It carries 390 square feet of sail.

Rutland Back Pay Settlement Asked

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 18 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen yesterday asked Federal District Court to enjoin Luis G. Morphy, Receiver for the Rutland Railroad, from continuing to withhold 10 to 30 per cent of the wages of the road's employees.

U. S. District Judge Harland B. Howe ordered the wage withholding effective last Aug. 4 when the railroad was on the verge of suspending operations. The wages withheld were to be repaid when and if finances permit.

The union charged the court order violated the National Railway Labor Act, declared Mr. Morphy had sufficient money to pay wages in full, and demanded an accounting to determine the amount of back pay due the 1,300 employees.

Fore River Personnel Kept Under New Merger

Merger of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has resulted, it was stated today, in the placing of the Fore River plant of the shipbuilding concern under the supervision of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The personnel at the plant will not be affected by the change, it was declared.

New Violins as Good as Old! Tests at Harvard Offer Hope

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Modern violins can be made equal in tone to those of the old masters.

This was the belief expressed today by Dr. Frederick A. Saunders, Harvard physicist at meetings of the American Acoustical Society as a result of analyzing results obtained in a two hour physico-musical collaboration with Jascha Heifitz last week, during which the maestro played for research on his Stradivarius and Guarnerius violins.

In fact, Dr. Saunders produced a $200 instrument made by Dr. F. J. Koch, electrical engineer of Dresden, Germany, which, he said, tests indicated capable of producing "steady tones whose quality is closely similar to that given by a violin made by Joseph Guarnerius," one of the best of the old Italian masters.

Dr. Saunders has been testing the acoustical properties of antique and modern violins for many years, seeking to answer impartially the question of whether the old Italian violins are actually superior in tone. In his tests there have been many instruments by Stradivarius, the Guarnerius family, and other famous makers. A year ago he reported finding a relatively inexpensive old Italian instrument showing striking similarity in tone to the average responses of five violins by Stradivarius.

Tests Completed

The Koch instrument presented to Dr. Saunders last spring, is a copy of a standard Italian model. During the summer a few alterations were made, notably in loosening the instrument's sound post, and adjusting the bridge. The tests were but recently completed.

Dr. Saunders emphasized that his experiments merely show the variation from note to note in the musical scale, of the strength of the natural vibration, and sound emission of a violin. Every instrument has its own points of strong and weak vibration, and for the most part this determines tonal quality. But there is a possibility that tone quality also depends to a large degree on the quickness, measured in thousandths of a second, with which the violin body responds to string vibration. This he has yet to investigate.

All the tests are made with an automatic sound analyzer developed at Harvard, which in a few seconds makes a photographic record of relative strengths of all the harmonics, fundamental tone, and overtones, of a musical note.

Notes Recorded

In making the tests, each of the 64 notes is individually recorded. Then the relative intensities of all the harmonics so recorded are tabulated, and a curve is drawn indicating clearly the frequencies at which the violin has a strong natural resonance, also where sound emission is weaker.

Dr. Saunders showed accoustical researchers that response curves for the Koch violin and the fine Italian make owned by Heifitz are almost identical in strengths and weaknesses from lowest to highest notes. He also reported on experiments searching out the roles played by various parts of the violin vibrating system, bridge, internal air mass, varnish, and strings.

Police Chiefs Pledge Honesty, Truth, Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Honesty, truth, and justice must be the prime consideration of police chiefs in future, according to a code of ethics adopted Nov. 17 at the final session of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police.

The chiefs also agreed not to solicit or accept any gift, favor, or privilege which would place them under obligation to overlook a violation of the laws. They promised, too, never to "deprive any person of any right guaranteed him under Constitution," nor to become involved in any social, political, or religious controversy, except as neutral agents of the public.

Study of New England Not on Roosevelt List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he was not planning an economic study of New England conditions similar to that made in the South under the direction of the National Emergency Council. He made this statement in response to a question at his press conference.

Once a Reporter, Now English Head At New Hampshire

DURHAM, N. H. (AP)—It may seem a tall jump from a police reporter's beat to the head of a college English department, but to Prof. Harold H. Scudder it is only another step in a varied career.

Mr. Scudder, former police reporter and night editor, whose newspaper jobs have stretched from Boston to Spokane, Wash., has been appointed head of the English Department at the University of New Hampshire, succeeding Dr. Alfred E. Richards.

After tossing aside earlier ambitions to be a chemist, Mr. Scudder joined the Manchester Union in 1904. Later he went to the Boston Herald, and still later to Spokane.

He came to the University of New Hampshire in 1913 as Director of publicity. He received an assistant professorship a year later, and full professorship 10 years ago.

"It seems a long way from newspapers to English teaching," he said, "but newspaper work is an admirable training for teaching English."

More Fog Is Due, Reports Say, Then Colder Weather

A thick fog that spread like a ribbon along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Virginia halted steamship and airplane travel last night and this morning and slowed motor vehicle traffic to a snail's pace at certain points.

In Boston, Weather Bureau officials predicted the fog would lift during the afternoon but settle down again at night fall. They foresaw a gradual clearing of the atmosphere on Saturday with fair and much colder weather by evening.

Passengers intending to travel by air or water between New York and Boston were inconvenienced last night and today as moist marine air rolled in from the sea, struck the cold ground of the North Atlantic coast and condensed into fog.

Many found their ships tied up all night at entrances to the Cape Cod Canal, which was closed to all traffic at 5 p. m. yesterday. The Eastern Steamships' liner St. John waited at the eastern end with 140 passengers for New York, the Acadia at the western end with 150 travelers for Boston.

This morning, a score of the St. John's passengers were taken off and landed at Sandwich, Mass., at their own insistence and at their own expense, to proceed by bus to Providence, R. I., and by rail to New York.

At 11 a. m., the fog had lifted sufficiently to permit one-way traffic through the Canal. The Eastern Steamships' vessels then proceeded. The Line announced its sailings for this evening had been canceled in view of further prospects of foggy weather.

The Merchants' and Miners' liner Berkshire, bound here from Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., was among those halted last night at the Canal. Both American Airlines and Boston & Maine Airlines were obliged to cancel all flights this morning in and out of Boston. One or two flights were eliminated last night.

The fog, which covered the Northeastern coast, except for a few clear spots, such as New York City, was accompanied by slightly warmer weather.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

New England Sees Hope for Business In Reciprocal Pact

Anglo-American treaty hailed as opportunity to enlarge trade and restore former maritime prestige of area; schedules studied by shoe, textile, leather, and metal executives.

New England probably was more acutely conscious of the world outside today than at any time in the three quarters of a century since traders left their tall clipper ships and took Concord coaches to the West, drawing a blanket of isolationism and supertariffism behind them.

That blanket was pulled off today as business leaders contemplated possible effects of the Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement signed in Washington yesterday. Schedules of tariff reductions included in the agreement arrived in Boston today. Cotton and woolen men, shoe manufacturers and leather dealers, metal goods makers, shippers, and New England business in general immediately went into conference to study the specific items affected.

Some, mostly political leaders, including Governors George D. Aiken of Vermont and Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, expressed hasty condemnation of the treaty. The industrialists affected, however, reserved judgment.

This was particularly true in the important cotton textile division. New England manufacturers had asked for protection in the fine weaves used for shirtings, dresses, and similar purposes, not fearing British competition in the coarser weaves. Preliminary study indicated their request had been considered but that some concessions had been made.

First reaction among woolen men was that they had been protected in the treaty. Further study, however, caused grave concern.

Shoe manufacturers did not expect the treaty to affect their domestic business except in the more expensive grades.

New England peace organizations, on the other hand, hailed the treaty as strengthening the bond between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations, and having a salutary effect on world harmony.

Other business leaders, including Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, hailed the treaty as opening new channels for the enlargement of New England trade and a resurgence of the region's historic sea glory.

Boston port boosters were jubilant at the successful negotiation of this keystone in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's trade program.

Wadsworth Sees Chance For Business to Regain 'Lost' Foreign Markets

New England is bound to benefit tremendously from the new trade agreements with Britain, according to Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Declaring New England is a considerable exporter and will share in the increased business flowing to and from foreign ports, Mr. Wadsworth allied himself with local forces who believe "it is always a wise policy to increase our foreign markets."

Mr. Wadsworth was optimistic that many of New England's lost markets would be regained as a result of the British trade agreements. He held that this was not a "free market" but merely the lowering of unreasonably high tariff walls set up in the Smoot-Hawley Act.

Boom for Port

The Chamber head felt the trade agreements might well encourage a boom in the business of the Port of Boston which will handle a share of the products flowing out of the Middlewest to foreign ports. And New England also is producer, he said, of a long list of products that will should bring choice birds. One big retail mart offered "fresh northern, new arrivals" at 29 cents a pound with the assurance that "carloads are on their way for the Thanksgiving trade."

Cape Birds Higher

Faneuil Hall turkeys are offered today from 33 to 38 cents a pound for native and best northwesterns with Cape Cod birds up to 50 cents a pound. Retailers in that area would not venture to forecast whether these prices would rise or fall for the heavy business expected next week.

Chicken prices are fairly steady and appear unlikely to change much during the next week. Geese at 35 to 50 cents a pound; leg of mutton, around 25 cents and suckling pigs at 35 cents a pound are among items offered at Faneuil Hall stalls. Ducks are around 22 cents a pound; guinea chickens $2.25 a pair, and squab 60 to 75 cents each.

Beef prices are apparently pegged at levels prevailing for many recent weeks. Lamb and pork are slightly higher in Faneuil Hall stalls and practically unchanged from last week in chain stores. For legs of lamb 28 cents a pound is usually asked in the market district, unless it is to be delivered, when the price is a bit higher. Chain stores are about 25 cents. Loins of pork for roasts range from 23 to 28 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls and 20 to 23 cents in the chains. Hams are quoted from 27 to 48 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall section. Chain stores quote 21 to 27 cents.

Cranberries on Market

Cranberries are found in the markets around 20 cents a pound and in some big food marts are offered at two pounds for 29 cents. Canned cranberry sauce is offered as low as 10 cents a can.

Wholesale prices of vegetables are working higher and retail prices in the Faneuil Hall stalls, where quality is assured, are around 30 to 40 cents a peck for Maine white potatoes, 5 to 6 cents a pound for squash, 4 cents a pound for common onions, 6 cents a bunch for beets and carrots, 15 cents a quart for Brussels sprouts and 8 cents a pound for new cabbage from the South. Quotations vary somewhat in different neighborhoods and depend upon whether the seller is an independent or a unit of a chain system.

Textile Men Study Pact To Ascertain Trend Of Competition Facing Them

While many parts of New England lamented the possible adverse effect the new Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement will have on this region, both woolen and cotton goods makers were busy studying State Department schedules to see if they had been let off as easy as the State Department said they had been.

Textile men were faced with the same problem that has characterized nearly all discussions of the reciprocal trade agreements. In the first place, Great Britain specializes in high-quality cottons and woolens, the very type of goods that is produced in New England now that cheaper grades are manufactured mostly in the South.

Woolen makers had hoped there would be no effective reductions in tariffs on goods used in suits and overcoats because they feel the "Made in England" label puts American-made goods at a disadvantage on store counters if prices are anywhere near equal.

Little Reduction Seen

From early study of the new agreement, it appeared there had been little reduction on such goods.

But adjustments on shoddy and wool waste and certain other factors in the industry may have an effect impossible to evaluate at this time. For this reason the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, with headquarters in Boston, withheld comment on the treaty.

A similar situation prevailed at the offices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. When treaty negotiations began early this year, the cotton group pointed out that Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., concentrate on the fine goods that are the principal part of Great Britain's production.

This fact was emphasized to State Department negotiators. In the announcement from Washington the Department asserted this section of the industry had been protected.

Concessions Noted

However, it was noted in Boston that no less than 96 concessions were made in the textile division of the agreement alone, and each one would have to be explored fully before the total effect could be estimated.

Also of some concern was the so-called "most-favored nation clauses" in the agreement which provides that concessions given Great Britain apply equally to all other nations.

Switzerland, it was recalled, produces a fine grade of voile. Will production be increased and poured into the United States as a result of this new agreement?

That was one question asked. Another was: How about Japan? At present, Japan has been removed as a competitor from the domestic finished-goods market because it no longer has money to buy raw cotton for processing.

What About Japan?

But suppose the aggression in China should end and permit Japan to flood back in with cotton goods, what then?

Of course, another agreement might easily be negotiated to meet changed conditions, proponents of the trade agreements point out.

Such questions as these, however, stirred New England's cotton and woolen industries, causing more speculation than has any other business development in years, even including the NRA and the AAA processing tax.

Turkey and All the Fixin's In Market for Thanksgiving

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Delicacies from many lands for the Thanksgiving Day menu lend color and romance to the market places of Boston today.

Nuts of all kinds from this country, South America, Europe, and the Far East are displayed in abundance. Dates and figs from Smyrna and Mediterranean countries, currants from Greece, onions from Italy, Egypt, and tropical countries, and plum puddings from England are found among the squash, celery, potatoes, turkeys, and what-have-you, that offer almost endless variety for selection of shoppers.

Turkey—the national dish for Thanksgiving—is plentiful. Wholesale prices are stiffening a bit and retailers are uncertain just what the figure will be for the big trade next week. Market men say, however, that 30 to 35 cents a pound will buy a good turkey from all present indications, and that 38 to 40 cents a pound

Rhode Island Shore Program Approved by Planning Board

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—A comprehensive plan for developing Rhode Island's shoreline from Westerly to Narragansett, where the recent hurricane damage was most serious, was approved this week by the Rhode Island State Planning Board. The plan is not an emergency measure, but a long-range program of rehabilitation and development expected to be workable over a period of 25 to 50 years.

Justin Herzog, community planning expert who was assigned to the Rhode Island project by the National Resources Committee, drafted the plan after a survey of the hurricane damage.

In general the plan contemplates the opening up for recreational use the entire shore front so that the recreational industry in the State may be expanded to care for many additional summer visitors."

Election Charges

While charges of fraud in the recent election were being raised in several Rhode Island communities this week, Secretary of State Louis W. Cappelli supervised the beginning of a recount and check of totals on voting machines used at the polls. The machines were opened and inspected by officials of Mr. Cappelli's department in the presence of watchers from both major parties and newspapermen. No changes from the wardens' figures of election night were found except in two minor instances affecting the vote on referenda.

In Pawtucket, where charges of fraud continued to fly, Republican lawyers tried, but failed, to obtain lists of registered voters as checked off on election day. The attorneys threatened to take court action if the city's Board of Canvassers continued to refuse to hand over the lists.

Democrats in Pawtucket made tremendous gains in the election despite the Republican landslide elsewhere in the State.

Agitation for a civil service system in Rhode Island is expected to be one of the large issues before the new State Legislature meeting in January.

The Rhode Island League of Women Voters announced this week it would re-introduce its bill early in the session. The League has worked for the reform for several years.

During the recent election campaign the Providence Journal attempted to have the various candidates express themselves on civil service, but only few of them would touch the matter.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Foggy weather today with some tendency toward lifting in the afternoon but again returning at night; rain tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer tonight; considerably colder Saturday afternoon and night; moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly during Saturday.

Forecast for New England: Rain tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight and much colder Saturday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds possibly becoming strong tonight and shifting to northwest or north Saturday, overcast weather with rain tonight or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	38	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	46	44	New York	50	48
Denver	23	20	Norfolk	58	58
Helena	38	34	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	42	42	St. Louis	50	50
Los Angeles	62	60	San Francisco	58	54
Miami	78	78	Washington	54	54

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:29 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 8:51 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:50 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginzburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys from Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbot. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy in Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "Boy Meets Girl," featuring Frank McHugh, James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-ed." 3:44, 6:48, 9:56. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross. 2:07, 5:11, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind," with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Exeter—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring the Ritz Brothers. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "The Affairs of Annabel." 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

Repertory—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Over the Goal." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Amphitryon," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans Lux—
"Bermuda," color travelog. "They're Always Caught," Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Hold That Co-ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers. 1:20, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Don Ameche and Arleen Whalen in "Gateway." Also The Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village—
"Dracula." 2, 5, 8. Also "Frankenstein." 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

South Station Theater—
"Did Napoleon Escape From St. Helena"?, "Travel to China," "Grid Rules," "How to Raise a Dog," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 3:15, 6:28, 9:35. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," starring Jack Oakie 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Strand—
Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Rigoletto," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Rolf Gerard, Ivan Petroff (debut), Harold Kravitt, Natale Cervi and Francesco Curci. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow 2:30. "Madame Butterfly."

Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Second fall meeting of the Composers' Forum-Laboratory. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

Tremont Temple, Lorimer Hall—
Travel lecture by Bronson de Cou on "Rome the Eternal City." 8:15.

Longwood Towers—
Annual dance of College of Practical Arts and Letters, Athletic Association of Boston University. 9.

Ford Hall Forum—
"Senora Carrar's Rifles," by Bertolt Brecht, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. A realistic drama of the war in Spain. Short folk play, "By Their Words," by S. & J. Alvarez Quintero. 8:30. Repeated tomorrow night.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Background in Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Libel Closed for $10

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18 (AP)—For the nominal sum of $10, Walter E. O'Hara, former manager of Narragansett Race Track, has settled the $100,000 libel suit brought against him in Federal Court by William E. Beehan, New York advertising man, because of statements alleged to have been published by Mr. O'Hara in the Star-Tribune.

San Carlo Opera Opens Season

For a generation now, the San Carlo Opera Company has been traveling up and down the land, purveying opera on a modest scale of production and price. It has become an institution. It has its satisfied subscribers in probably every city in America. It is dependable. It always puts on a good show for the money. If it does not attract the carriage trade, it does draw a great many lovers of opera as opera.

Last night the San Carlists returned to the Boston Opera House for another ten-days season. The opening bill was "Carmen." Everything went with the usual efficiency. The cast was mostly familiar. Coe Glade was the Carmen. Dimitri Onofrei the José. Mostyn Thomas the Escamillo. Leola Turner the Micaela. Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi the leaders of the smugglers. The settings were pleasing to the eye. Most familiar and most competent of all, Carlo Peroni once more directed.

Mr. Peroni is the wonder man of opera. It seems incredible, but it is substantially true that for a quarter of a century he has been conducting eight operas a week. He works with small and none too expert orchestras, with an ensemble that is well routined but not without need of supervision. He holds together disparate elements and obtains performances that are extraordinary under the circumstances.

Last night was no exception. The overture went off with a quick tempo, possibly a little too quick to permit the players to give full effect to phrasing, but anyhow it did not drag. The singers were kept to their tasks. The second act quintet had precision if not great tonal beauties. Even when the lights failed in the orchestra pit everything went along until they were restored.

Of the individual performances of the singers little need be said. Mr. Thomas was the most successful of them from the viewpoint of tone production, though his acting tended to mitigate his effects. Miss Glade sang and acted with liveliness if not with complete vocal finish. Mr. Onofrei performed his vocal duties well except for a little difficulty with pitch in the tricky flower song. Miss Turner was an appropriately naïve Micaela. The audience, large above stairs, was generous with applause.

L. A. S.

John Lavalle's Portraits

Portraits and a small group of water colors by John Lavalle are being shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Because of the nature of the pictures the gallery has a peculiarly social atmosphere, hung as it is with clearly wrought likenesses.

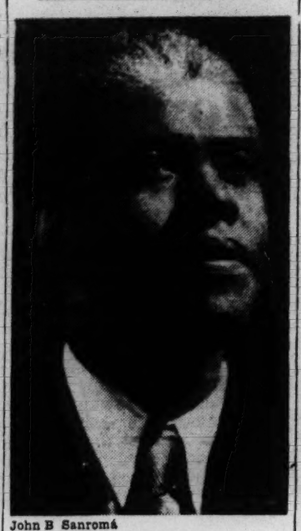
In recent years the style of Mr. Lavalle has shaped up fully to the requirements of the portrait profession. He has developed his capacity for representation of people, their clothes and gadgets; their marks of station and cultivation. His pictures are not labored and painty. He has an ease in performance, a skill in touching off a portrayal with no excess of brushstrokes. He has an eye for the elegant cut of a lady's gown, for a fashionable coiffure, for just the proper tilt of a hat. He can paint the features correctly. There is, when need be, the proper dignified handling; on the other hand, he can dwell with facility upon swagger and dash. How amusing it would be to compare his self-portrait, brush in hand, with the selbstbildnis of a German painter. How casual, amiable and suave the manner of this limner, how free of romanticizing, of philosophy. The artist is a man among fellow men, no different. Mr. Lavalle aims not for individual but for typical qualities in himself and in his sitters

We should like to see him free of the hidden constraint of the portrait painter; free of obligation to rank, fashion, the authority of riches. He shows in a handful of aquarelles modestly hung in the foyer the more penetrating quality of the artist at a moment when no personality stands between him and his vision, when he may conjure an atmosphere, evince a mood, respond personally.

In another gallery Mr. Vose has hung three canvases by the late Edmund C. Tarbell, supplementary, we judge, to the large, inclusive exhibition of his works being shown currently at the Museum of Fine Arts. These are later works of Tarbell, showing the workmanship of the most mature years. Visitors will be interested in comparing them with the earlier canvases at the Museum. Mr. Lavalle's pictures will be shown through Dec. 3.

D. A.

The Arts in Boston



John B Sanromá

Roland Hayes

Who will sing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

"The Sisters"

"The Sisters," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater, is a heart-throb melodrama which clicks relentlessly through a turnstile of sentimental clichés. Based on the novel by Myron Brinig, the film begins as a study of three small-town girls, played by Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Jane Bryan. Two of the sisters marry rich men while the third gives her heart to a rotter. You can probably guess which sister suffers separation, privation, abuse, loneliness, degradation and almost every other calamity up to and including the San Francisco earthquake—all without a word of reproach, even for the authors.

The acting throughout is sincere and straightforward. One cannot blame Miss Davis if the turnstile progress proves a trifle dizzying but she shows commendable restraint as one emotional bout leads to another.

"Gangster's Boy" is plain-Jane, high-school melodrama. Jackie Cooper, scholastically and athletically the head of his school, proves to be a gangster's son. This turns the neighborhood against him until it is revealed that he took the blame for another boy involved in an automobile accident.

A pleasant little comedy about a rich girl and a poor boy. "Hard to Get," newly arrived at the Paramount and Fenway theaters, is not hard to take. Dick Powell plays the poor inventor who is batted back and forth between Charlie Winninger and Thurston Hall because Winninger's daughter (Olivia de Havilland) wants to avenge a spanking Dick had given her. There are some amusing scenes between Mr. Winninger and Melville Cooper as an imperturbable English butler.

"Illegal Traffic," also on the program, devotes an hour or so to the business of smuggling criminals out of the country. J. Carroll Naish, chief menace of the Paramount B league, embellishes his villainy with a Greek accent which doesn't fool the handsome G-man for a minute. With plenty of action, good camera work and crisp gangster characterizations, this is better-than-average crime melodrama.

The Keith Memorial this week presents the further adventures of Annabel Allison (Lucille Ball), who gets into more scrapes than you can shake a press agent at. This time, Jack Oakie, the unshaken press agent, succeeds in promoting a match between his chief client and a titled British author. The publicity stunt turns a mite sour when it develops that the noble scribbler is married and the father of three. "Annabel Takes a Tour" manages to bestride its shortcomings by virtue of clean-cut direction, smart comedy playing and well-gagged situations.

It being the season for turkeys, the Memorial's second feature, "In Society," is not ill timed. Universal had the germ of an idea in the clash between tough youngsters and high society but smothered it with barren dialogue, exaggeration and violent indirection. Among the victims are Mary Boland, Edward Everett Horton, Mischa Auer, Jackie Searl and the Six Little Tough Guys.

J. D. B.

Movies Find Quartz Aids Color Scenes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 19—Fused quartz mirrors have solved a difficult technical problem for reproducing color in the motion picture industry.

A feature movie soon to be shown will have a scene depicting an old southern gentleman arguing with his negro servant about some pork chops, while through the dining room windows can be seen several thoroughbred horses grazing peacefully in a green Kentucky meadow. The dining room is on a Los Angeles stage and outside the windows hangs a translucent screen upon which the meadow and horses are projected from the back with a motion picture machine.

In the days of "black and white" pictures, this was simple because the machine projecting the background merely had to be synchronized so no flicker would show. But color changed the technique over night. Two or three times as much light was required to take a picture in natural colors and it wasn't possible to get enough light from one projection machine for the average size background in color and motion. Three projectors were synchronized with each other and with the camera.

That, too, was easy, but the difficult part was to have the three cameras projecting from very nearly the same point so that the image on the screen would be clear and sharp.

It was solved by having one camera shoot directly at the screen. The other two project against mirrors set at 45-degree angles, so placed that standing before the center projector and looking into its lens, the lenses of all three appear to be equally spaced.

Intense heat made ordinary silvered glass mirrors useless. So the General Electric Thomson research laboratory at Lynn, Mass., supplied aluminized fused quartz plates accurately ground to ½ wavelength and solved the problem.

Party Honors Promise Burden For Dever as Lone Democrat

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Contrary to first impressions, the lone Democratic election victory of Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, places him in an unenviable political position, many observers now believe.

With the noise of the campaign quieted, these observers contend that the Attorney-General faces several disturbing factors which may detract from his availability as a gubernatorial candidate in 1940.

Not the least is that Mr. Dever, being the lone Democrat in high state office, will be forced to carry the entire party load, and conduct an individual campaign for, the party as a whole—a task which he has not been forced to do in his past four years in office. In fact, Mr. Dever, in general, has avoided such campaigning as somewhat distasteful.

By appearing throughout the State, Mr. Dever will run the risk of incurring charges that his various acts in office are designed merely for political benefit.

Furthermore, Republicans may occasionally drop embarassing questions in his lap for decisions to his political discomfort.

Nor will Mr. Dever benefit by the recurring reports that his supporters during the last campaign "cut" the rest of the Democratic ticket and sough' votes only for Mr. Dever. These reports, if kept alive, may result in a Party split.

Also the Attorney General, in seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1940, as is now expected, may have as his primary opponent, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who, although defeated in this year's primary, may decide to try again in 1940. Because Mr. Kelly's sharp tongue, and the fact that he might poll some of the James M. Curley vote, he would prove a troublesome primary opponent.

Another factor militating against a Dever advance to the gubernatorial office in 1940 is the general expectation, both Republican and Democratic, that Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall will conduct an excellent administration in the next two years and thus make him a difficult man to defeat for re-election.

Republicans realize that anything short of a fine administrative record will mean the return of the Democrats to power in 1940. Thus they are expected to tread carefully, to avoid pitfalls. And not a few Democrats believe that a Republican victory in 1940 would insure a continued G. O. P. reign for at least eight years, with Horace T. Cahill, the G. O. P. Lieutenant Governor-Elect, being groomed as gubernatorial successor to Mr. Saltonstall in 1942.

There are some Democratic chieftains who contend that if Mr. Dever sees the possibility of a 1940 defeat for Governor, he will seek to retain his present office another term. Others are of the opinion that Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts will end his public career in 1940 and support Mr. Dever for his Senatorial position, which would be a natural opening for the Attorney General.

In such a battle, Mr. Dever would undoubtedly be opposed by the unpredictable and oft-defeated James M. Curley, who still entertains Senatorial ambitions and who insists he will remain in public life. There is some talk that Mr. Curley will even oppose Senator Walsh for renomination, if the latter seeks another term.

Therefore, it may be seen that Mr. Dever's path to political advancement is not without sizeable obstacles, the combination of which may cause him several uncomfortable moments, despite, or because of, his spectacular single-handed victory on Nov. 8.

E. M. M.

Peabody Home Asks Aid To Repair Storm Damage

Contributions are being sought by the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children in Newton, Mass., to meet the cost of repairing damage done to the home by the recent hurricane. Restoration work is expected to cost about $25,000.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Trent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Original Thread and Needle Shop at 671 Boylston Street, practically right across the street from the Public Library, is a shop that continues to fascinate, year in, year out. Because it's always filled with all the little things you've always wanted . . . but wondered where you'd get them! The first part of the store is usually given over to some of the most attractive dolls and toys for children that we've ever seen. Toys that are invariably the kind that teach little Horace something; though he may not be conscious of it at the moment! And kittens . . . don't forget the kittens. They're so real looking, especially in their lying down positions, or when one is caught in the process of licking the milk out of the saucer (you slip the saucer right under her mouth), that you're bound to hear your guests comment on your darling kitty the minute they enter the room! Three dollars, if we remember correctly, buys a set of household tools for little Ella. Just as an incentive to take care of her own room occasionally, we suppose. Anyhow, here's a fair-sized floor mop, a broom, dustpan, brush, and a little envelope affair, all hanging down from a standard where each gadget has its own proper place. We thought of course that the envelope contained dustcloths, and came near passing it up. So imagine our surprise when we discovered it held nothing less than a maid's cap and apron! After all if little Ella can dramatize herself, so much the better. Then they have some kind of a cross bar arrangement that forms a standard, once you set it down. For $5. And all the things that have to do with the fine art of sewing.

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Boxes for Every Kind of a Use

If you're one of those people who go in for boxes, you'll want to get in town to see R. H. Stearns' collection of little and big treasures. Because here is a collection that includes one-of-a-kind boxes from just about every country you can think of. And a lot that you'd probably never dream of! Egypt, Syria, Italy, Russia, Poland, Guatamala, Haiti, included. In some cases the boxes are antiques; others are definitely modern. And while they're supposed to be from 25c to $25, there are one or two that run higher. Outstanding among these is the one that sells for $100, from Egypt. All inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Generous in size.

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Red Underwear For Skiing Girls

We had to see . . . to believe that Jordan Marsh actually had the Munsingwear Firetruck red ski suit underwear all the girls were getting such a big laugh out of. But there it was, up on the fourth floor of the main store; right out in plain sight! The idea is that ski suits demand warm undies, and no bulges. And the best solution is this one-piece affair that you hop into in a jiffy. Then you simply don your ski suit and boots right over the entire outfit. Oh, we'd add a pair of wool socks; but the fact is that the red undies (25 per cent wool with cotton) include booties if you add 59 cents to the original cost of $3.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 334 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:15 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week Days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m., (15.25mc) 19.6m W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth — Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc.) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc.) 19.6m. W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colón—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:45 **W1XAL** (6.04mc) "The Poetry Corner."
8:00 **WEEI** "First Nighter" drama: "Grandma Takes a Hand."
8:00 **W1XAL** (6.04mc) Pathways to Peace: "An Open Door—Economic Co-operation," Kendrick N Marshall, League of Nations Association.
8:30 **WBZ** NBC Jamboree: Beverly Lane, Chicago Opera soprano, guest soloist; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies; Fran Allison, songs; Clark Dennis, tenor; Vagabonds, quartet; Swor and Lubin, blackface comedy; Ranch Boys, songs; Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Hotel": Luise Rainer and William Powell in "Tovarich"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, songs; Victor Young's Orchestra.
10:30 **WEEI** William Green and Matthew Woll, labor officials, on "Labor Looks at Germany."
10:45 **WEEI** Mrs. Lilian T. Mowrer, foreign correspondent, on "Where Is Europe Going?"

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Political talk	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Red Cross talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Talk: Prof. A. Suhrie	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings";	Organ and piano duet
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein	Commentator
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	NBC Jamboree	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Success Stories
9:15 dramatization of	NBC Jamboree	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Success Stories
9:30 "Tovarich" with	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Moonbeams"; mixed	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
9:45 Luise Rainer	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Madison Square Garden	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time";	"Town Talk"
10:15 Station"; drama	Boxing Event	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	"Town Talk"
10:30 Talk: Green; Woll	Madison Square Garden	"Uncle Ezra"	"Jazz Nocturne"; va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Boxing Event	Commentator	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Vocal Trio	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Armanda Snow	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Morning Musicale.	Child Education	"The Charioteers"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Book Fair	"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Book Fair	Four-H Club	Variety program; com-	Gettysburg Talk	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 Book Fair	Male Quartet	mentator; soloist; orch.	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 Cincinnati Con-	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 servatory of Music	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	Voice violin and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News	board Time"; stocks	concert	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Goofs"	National Farm Hour	Drama; music	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"	National Farm Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Tango Time"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Campus Varieties"
1:15 'All Hands on Deck'	National Farm Hour	"George and Juanita"	Sports relay	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 'All Hands on Deck'	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Yale - Harvard football	"Treasures in Melody"	Short Story Editor
1:45 Singers	Ray Kinney's Orch.	game	Local program	Columbia-Syracuse foot-
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Erwin Gluckman's Or.	Yale - Harvard football	Local program	ball game
2:15 "Romany Trail"	Erwin Gluckman's Or.	game	Local program	Columbia-Syracuse foot-
2:30 Football Souvenirs.	"The Kickoff"	Yale - Harvard football	Local program	ball game
2:45 No'western - Notre	Northwestern - Notre	game	Local program	Columbia-Syracuse foot-
3:00 Dame game	Dame game	Yale - Harvard football	Local program	ball game
3:15 No'western - Notre	Northwestern - Notre	game	Local program	Columbia-Syracuse foot-
3:30 Dame game	Dame game	Yale - Harvard football	Local program	ball game
3:45 No'western - Notre	Northwestern - Notre	game	Local program	Columbia-Syracuse foot-
4:00 Dame game	Dame game	Yale - Harvard football	Local program	ball game
4:15 No'western - Notre	Northwestern - Notre	game	Northwestern - Notre	Columbia-Syracuse
4:30 Dame game	Dame game	Texas Christian Univ.	Dame game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 No'western - Notre	Northwestern - Notre	vs. Rice Institute foot-	Northwestern - Notre	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00 Dame game	Dame game	ball game	Dame game	Sport reports
5:15 No'west.-N. Dame	Northwestern-N. Dame	Texas Christian-Rice	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News	News; Barnard College	News Service	Stanford - California	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	program; weather	Edie Casey, sports	football game	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Stanford - California	Sport reports
6:45 Lincoln Group	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	football game	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red	Stanford - California	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	football game	"Front Page Drama"
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Stanford-California	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 "Johnny Presents":	Richard Himber's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Press Time"; newspa-	Musicalogues
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	per game	"Jungle Jim"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Original Play: "Thanks	Fred Waring and His	Dance orchestra	Travel talk
8:45 questions; answers	to Thanksgiving"	Pennsylvanians	Dance orchestra	V. Cratlie, soprano
9:00 Frank McNinch:	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:15 talk	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Hodek's Orchestra	Instrumental Trio	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Eddie De Lange Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra; Arturo Tos-	Eddie De Lange Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 guests	canini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Colonel Merriwether's	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45 Network program	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Dance music	News; weather; music	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance music	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

10:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Cleveland College chamber music concert; Walden String Quartet.
12:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Music Hall Opera Series, Erno Rapee, conductor: Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Rosemarie Brancato, Robert Weede, and others.
12:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Walter Lavos, Alvin Hanson, and George Soule.
1:00 **WBZ** (WJZ — National), "Great Plays"; "Julius Caesar."
1:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Address; A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.
2:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Americans All—Immigrants All"; U. S. Department of Education program.
2:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphony Orchestra, direction of Frank Black, with Emanuel Feuerman, Austrian 'cellist; Margaret Speaks; Songsmiths Quartet; others.
2:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), International broadcast from London.
3:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic Society, John Barbirolli, conducting.
5:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition of the Air: Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra, with Ernesto Vinci, Susanne Stein, and Gloria Hills.
5:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie, with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.
6:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater"; Helen Hayes and Orson Welles' in second chapter of "Stars in Their Courses."
6:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian
7:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum discussion: "What Can America Do About the Refugees?" with James G. McDonald, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, the main speaker.
7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.
7:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.
7:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.
7:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), Bandwagon; Buddy Rogers' Orchestra.
8:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Orson Welles' "Mercury Theater of the Air" presents "Pickwick Papers."
8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Judy, Annie and Zeke; Anna May Wong and Fay Wray, guests.
8:00 **WAAB** (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.
9:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Beniamino Gigli, guest.
9:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization of "The Swan," starring Heather Angel and Charles Boyer.
10:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 20

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 20

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc); Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Amusements

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Sat. Mat., MME. BUTTERFLY; Eve., AIDA; Sun. Mat., 3:30, LA TOSCA. Week beg. Mon., Nov. 21, with LA BOHEME; 8 Eves., Thurs. and Sat. Mats.
Eves. & Sun. Mat. Orch. $1.65, $2.20; 1st Bal. $1.10, $1.65; 2nd Bal. 55c, 85c; Sat. Mats. & Thurs. (Thanksg'g) 55c to $1.65. TAX INC. SEATS at Opera House and Wilbur Theatre.

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John BARRYMORE - MURPHY HOLD THAT CO-ED
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Don Ameche—Arleen Whelan "GATEWAY"
The Jones Family "SAFETY IN NUMBERS"

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THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play "ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th. Cir. 6-9156
Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in The New Musical Comedy "KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to

New England Plays Big Part In U. S. Armaments Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ent goal of 2,320 first-line planes by mid-1940 as "far below our present needs."

In addition, Colonel Johnson indicated that in view of the fact that it required 14 months for the United States to equip an army and put it in the field during the World War, it is the present aim to have a six-months' supply of battle goods ready for an army of 1,000,000 men. This will permit, he predicted, the drastic reduction of time required to throw a fighting force into action.

New England's part in such a program is considerable, Colonel Johnson said, disclosing that the War Department looks to this region for 70 per cent of its gauges, 60 per cent of the early production of small arms ammunition, 40 per cent of machine guns and rifles and pistols.

New England also, he said, is the procurement center for wool and leather goods "You own," Colonel Johnson pointed out, "the most acceptable source of filter material for our gas masks. You have the only tracing cloth required by our engineers.

Expected of New England

"We expect you to produce anti-aircraft and other fire control instruments, cartridge cases, fuses, gun tubes and liners and gun carriages for our Ordnance Department, airplane engines and propellers for our Air Corps, searchlights for our engineers," Colonel Johnson said.

The War Department is now concentrating on educating some 1,500 co-operating New England plants in what they should do to aid America mobilize quickly, Colonel Johnson said.

He spoke at this morning's group session on industry, presided over by Richard W. Sulloway, New Hampshire woolen manufacturer, who is chairman of the New England Council's Industrial Committee.

At this meeting, Maj. A. L. Fletcher, Assistant Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, asserted that the new Wages and Hours Law would aid New England and the rest of the United States "make progress together."

A new viewpoint on industrial research was supplied by G. F. Nordenholt, editor and engineer, who said that research alone does not solve industry's problem of launching new products.

"One of the greatest impediments to progress is the capacity of the human mind to resist a new idea," he said.

This can be partly overcome by making pleasing design a part of new products, he asserted.

Urges Labor Understanding

Harold B. Bergen, industrial relations engineer of New York urged employers to sit down with labor and agree on progressive legislation that will protect both.

A second group session was held this morning on Community Development, John P. Tinsley of the New England Council presided. Henry F. Long Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, gave emphatic warning that the ability to continue paying for government as now conducted by taxes as now levied will terminate in further confiscation of property and the dimunition of personal income and capital.

New England must progress along lines indicated by the New England Council or be prepared to see more of its industries move away declared George C. Smith, assistant to the president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.

"New England," he said, "must now undertake well organized and sustained research and sales programs because, in the future, industry will be influenced in the selections of its locations by the services which communities and regions can best offer.

"Your future industrial growth," Mr. Smith continued, "rests not in imposing restrictions on the rest of the country, but in searching your own area for favorable factors to be presented in most modern selling methods to the industrialists of the world."

The concluding session of the two-day conference called by the Governors of the six New England states was a luncheon meeting devoted to the "essential triangle."

Three Sides Heard

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a member of the Temporary National Economic Committee, the so-called "Anti-Monopoly Committee" represented the Government. Robert J. Watt, former secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and presently American Delegate to the International Labor Office in Geneva, represented labor, while Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, represented industry.

All three speakers united in appealing for more co-operation between the points of the triangle in fortifying New England and the Nation to resist encroachments of totalitarianism both within and without.

"America today," Mr. Watt said, "faces some of the economic problems that Europe faced 10 or 15 years ago. . . . The worker is not merely a producer but also a consumer, and management should never take so short-sighted a view as to see the worker as only one element in production."

Mr. Patterson hailed as "most gratifying" the recent evidences of increased harmony and understanding between government and business. He declared that the scope of the National Temporary Economic Committee goes much beyond a mere study of monopoly, indeed, is a basic study of national economic problems to attain a better understanding of why the system is not functioning more effectively.

This afternoon, James W. Hook of New Haven completed his term as President of the Council and turned the office over to C. F. Weed of Brookline. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Weed said:

"The New England Council is a concrete and possibly unique example of what can be accomplished by government and business working co-operatively for a common cause with mutual confidence and respect."

Silk Stockings Out At Augusta Capitol

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 18 (AP)—Silk stockings, as office wear, were on the way "out" today among girl employees at the State House who complained they were "all upset" at the expense of replacing hosiery ruined by "catching them on our desks."

So groups of stenographers and clerks decided to make cotton hose the standard for hours on duty.

"They won't look so good, but we'll save money," said a spokesman.

Pedestrian Safety Increased by Drive

A reduction of pedestrian fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, compared to the same period a year ago, was credited today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to the pedestrian safety campaign which he is waging in conjunction with police and safety organizations. It proves the effectiveness of his plan, Mr. Goodwin declared.

This plan consists of two parts. One of them provides for the handing of warning cards to "jaywalkers" by police. Under the other part 500,000 circulars stressing the rights of pedestrians are being mailed to motorists by registry inspectors, safety organizations and insurance companies.

N. E. School Leaders Hear Shaw Address

Dr. Reuben T. Shaw, President of the National Education Association, spoke on "Professional Relations, Attitudes and Techniques" at the afternoon session of the New England School Superintendents' Association at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, today. The convention, which opened Nov. 17, has drawn 500 schoolmen from various parts of New England for discussion of common problems.

The Rt. Rev. G. Gaylord Bennett, Auxiliary Bishop of Rhode Island, addressed the conference on "The Individual, Education and Democracy."

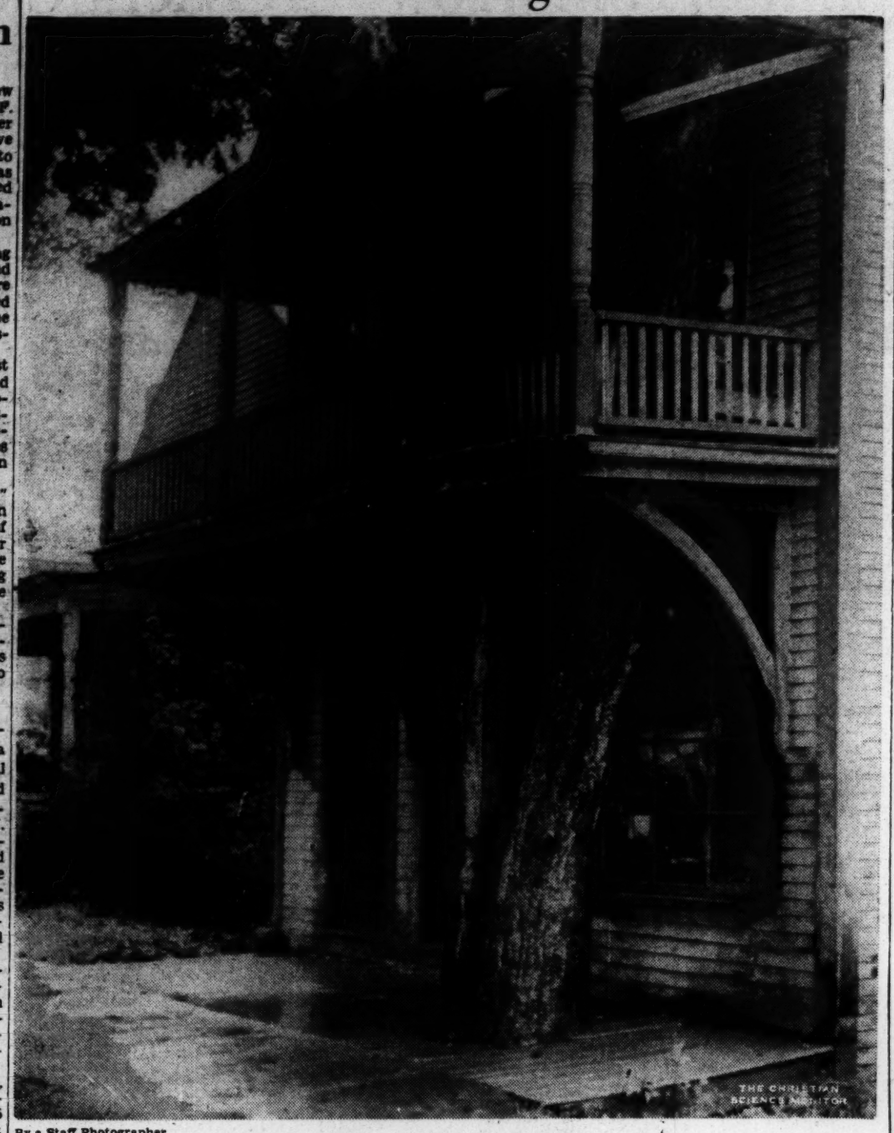
Harold T. Lowe, Superintendent of Newport, R. I., presided.

Mexican Farmers Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The local representative of the Agriculture Department has announced that he will begin setting up agriculture "stations" in North Mexico soon, at which information and advice will be given to farmers. Tests of the soil in each territory will be made, and fertilizer recommendations will be posted. At the same time weather reports will be given out in advance to farmers.

This Tree Has Strong Home Ties



By a Staff Photographer

A Putney, Vt., House With Arboreal Tendencies

The owner thought so much of his tree that he didn't mind cutting holes in the porches to give it room for continued growth.

Controversy Due Over State Fund To Aid Workmen

Massachusetts' system of workmen's compensation is due for strenuous debate and possibly a general overhauling in the session of the Legislature which opens in January.

Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall and successful legislative candidates of the Republican Party are committed to enactment of legislation for a state insurance fund for hazardous industries.

A State fund not only for hazardous, but for all, industries has been advocated for years by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; and last year the newly-formed Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, consisting of C. I. O. unions, also indorsed the proposal.

Controversy Expected

Since private insurance companies consistently have opposed creation of a State fund, a warm controversy is anticipated in the General Court.

In addition to dicussion of a State fund, as promised by Republican candidates and by their Party platform, there is likely to be discussion of possible strengthening of the existing system by making it compulsory, instead of optional.

This question is being studied by a recess commission of the Legislature. Under this plan, all employers would be required to take out insurance with private firms for workmen's compensation. At present, it is estimated, only about 50 per cent of the workers are covered by such insurance.

Another aspect that may be debated is the so-called service company used by many employers. These do not insure the manufacturers in the ordinary way, but require them merely to put up small reserve funds. They are drawing the fire of Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Subject for Debate

A feature of the debate over creation of a State fund is expected to be the question of whether it should cover all industries, eliminating private insurance firms completely from this field, or whether it should cover only those hazardous industries where present private insurance rates are prohibitive.

The Republican platform plank reads:

Workmen's Compensation. With reference to those hazardous industries where insurance rates are prohibitive, we advocate the enactment of legislation for a state fund.

The usual argument of labor leaders for a State fund has been twofold:

1. A State insurance fund would balance the bad risks with the good and so provide protection for employees in hazardous industries.
2. Moreover, being nonprofit in nature, a State fund would permit savings which could be passed on to employees in the form of larger benefits, and to employers in the form of lower premiums.

"Joker" Discovered

Only the first of these arguments, however, would be met by the Republican plan. labor leaders declare privately. Under this plan, the State would be given all the bad risks to hold, while private insurance companies would keep the good risks, they say.

The net effect might be a complete breakdown of the State fund, to which the private insurance companies would point gleefully as "proof" that a State cannot successfully operate an insurance fund, according to the labor spokesmen.

Boston Port Boom Forecast

(Continued from Page 11)

be sent to foreign markets. He cited machinery, tires, furniture, and manufactured textiles.

Characterizing the trade agreements as just another challenge to Yankee ingenuity, Prof. William A. Beers of Boston University upheld the get-together with British businessmen as an opportunity rather than a blow to New England industry. He saw an opportunity to tap foreign markets as a source of new business.

"New England should be awake to its opportunities," said Mr. Beers, "rather than depressed by competition." It should take advantage, he said, of every possible opportunity for industrial expansion abroad where there are vast reservoirs of untapped markets.

Gaunt Assails Pact

One of the sharpest critics of the British trade agreements is Alfred C. Gaunt, President of the New England Smaller Business Associates, who sent a vigorously worded telegram to President Roosevelt decrying the "turning over of New England markets to foreigners who do not pay their debts."

"We want fair play all right," the telegram stated, "but not by making New England the goat for the Nation. Time will prove that the so-called reciprocity program is nothing but a cruel hoax under which we give the reciprocity and the foreign nations take in the business."

Mr. Gaunt agreed that the Washington Administration probably was sincere in its efforts to promote national trade as a whole, but the analysis of figures revealed, he said, that New England was being sacrificed for the rest of the Nation.

Cites Cut in Duties

As a case in point, he cited the reduction of 50 per cent in duties, on shoddy and rags which he felt would flood this country with those products and undermine New England's manufactures of fabrics.

New England's vast shoe industry was willing to accept without complaining the few losses it might experience through the British trade negotiations for the "sake of the entire United States shoe industry."

This sums up the opinion of Maxwell Field, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who believes that "the signing of the reciprocal trade agreements will have little effect on the local shoe industry, although concessions granted by our country were much larger than those offered to our country."

Said Mr. Field: "It would seem that the foreign trade of footwear, both imports and exports, will increase during the next three years as a result of the completion of these reciprocal trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada. And while imports with our country may outdistance exports of American products to these Nations, the net loss to our industry probably will be small as compared to the general good which should result in the increased trade between the greatest English-speaking, democratic nations in the world."

Example Cited

Why trade agreements would have little effect upon New England's shoe industry was pointed out by Mr. Field as follows: "In the agreement our country offered a reduction of approximately 50 per cent on English-made welt shoes in return for an approximate reduction of 25 per cent granted on women's and misses' shoes.

"Actually, our import duty on British men's shoes will vary in accordance with their import value from 20 per cent ad valorem for shoes valued at not more than $2.50 a pair and a flat 50 cents a pair duty on shoes valued at from $2.50 to $5 a pair, to a 10 per cent ad valorem rate on shoes valued at $5 or more a pair.

"Imports of these shoes in 1937 totaled approximately 125,000 pairs valued at $600,000, an average of $4 a pair. In that same year over 100,000,000 pairs of men's shoes were produced in this country with 47,000,000, or 45 per cent, produced in New England. One can readily see, therefore, that these imports amount to only one tenth of 1 per cent of our domestic production of such footwear."

Bureau to Help Senders of Gifts To Folks Abroad

Methods of handling gifts by the customs officials of 48 nations have been prepared separately for each individual county by the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Copies are ready today for free distribution from the office in the Custom House, to those interested in sending holiday gifts to relatives and friends in other countries.

The statements contain information regarding duty-free items, duties on a few items suitable for gifts, restrictions and parcel post and mail service, and are offered as a guide in selecting and shipping articles which would result in least inconvenience or cost to the recipient.

As a rule, gift packages sent to other countries, even if sent to missionaries or charitable organizations, are subject to the same rates of import duty in those countries as are commercial shipments of the same goods. And this applies whether the gifts are sent by parcel post or by other means, officials of the Bureau said today. In a few countries the customs authorities show tolerance in the application of duties on packages of small bulk or value which distinctly carry a notation indicating that they are gifts—not for sale.

But sending gifts abroad is sometimes like ordering a package from a store, to be delivered to a friend, c. o. d. This is because of import duties assessed by the country to which the package is addressed, and which cannot be prepaid by the sender, the Bureau officials point out.

If it is desired to relieve the recipient from the burden of the customs duties or delivery charges, arrangements may be made with a forwarding or express company having connections in a given country.

Bureau Finds Maine Shrimp Too Scattered for Profit

Shrimp that are found off the Gulf of Maine—the esteemed northern Pandalus borealis heretofore caught in commercial quantities only in Scandinavian waters and off southeastern Alaska—will supply New Englanders but are not sufficiently plentiful to support a commercial fishery throughout the year.

This is the answer of the United States Bureau of Fisheries to disclosures of Dr. John Hjort of the University of Olso and former Director of Fisheries for the Norwegian Government. When Dr. Hjort came to Boston in 1936 to receive an honorary degree from Harvard University, he told New England fishermen that a rich shrimp-fishing ground, previously ignored, awaited only development to yield rich returns, right at their front door.

Dr. Hjort, on reaching these shores and learning that large quantities of redfish were being taken off the coast, immediately declared that shrimp abound in these waters. They go together, he said. Arrangements were made by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute to enable Dr. Hjort to take a short cruise in the Institution's ketch, Atlantis. A week was spent cruising between Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, and large quantities of shrimp were found. Fishermen knew of the presence of shrimp but never brought up enough to be of commercial value.

The State of Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries financed a survey of the shrimp grounds along the Maine and New Hampshire Coasts, assisted by Federal Bureau of Fisheries biologists. The work has been completed and an analysis made. About 100 "tows" were made with shrimp trawls at various point along the coast between Petit Manan Island, Maine, and Isle of Shoals, N. H.

Bureau of Fisheries' experts report the largest catch obtained was about 50 pounds in an hour's tow but that the average was considerably less. "From these results, the bureau does not believe the shrimp are sufficiently concentrated during the summer months to support a commercial fishery," according to Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of Fisheries, who adds, however, that in fall and winter months they can be found in paying quantities.

Bureau records show that a number of small boats fishing out of Portland, Maine, last winter, landed almost 100,000 pounds during February, March, and April, which brought the fishermen nearly $5,500. In March alone, about 60,000 pounds were landed.

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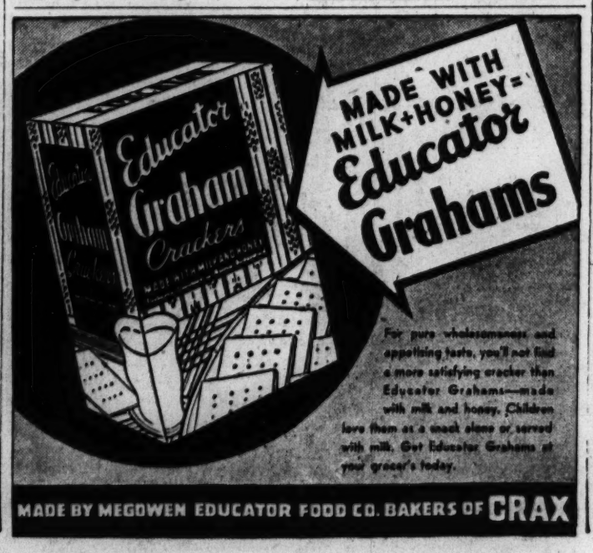

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New Haven Game Full of Possibilities Tomorrow—Terriers Close Gridiron Season

Harvard and Yale Clash In 57th Annual Warfare

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Never, according to available history and records, have Harvard and Yale gone into their annual football game with such unusual possibilities. This game in the Yale Bowl tomorrow is the 57th clash between the two and Harvard is favored as the probable winner.

Totaling the victories and losses would, in itself, show that Harvard being a favorite is unusual because the Eli could not have won 32 games, tied six, and lost only 18 and have entered many games rated the so-called under-dog.

Just to continue this unusual matter, let us suppose that Yale scores first. And then let's prolong the supposition and see Harvard rallying to win. That would be unusual because no Harvard or Yale team has won when the other has scored first. For a series that has run as long as this has, it also is unusual to realize that the two have tied only six times and all were scoreless affairs.

Do As Romans Do

Tomorrow transportion in and out of New Haven surpasses that of any other day of the year. Football may be no more than a game to some folks, but if you are in the neighborhood of the Bowl tomorrow "do as Romans do" and think and speak in terms of this classic as the most important happening of the day. That is how the thousands in attendance will feel and to feel otherwise in the face of these thousands might be a lonely and embarrassing feeling.

That command of respect which fills the Bowl and envelopes the surrounding territory is not to be taken lightly. These Harvard-Yale football games, in reality, are more than mere contests. There may be (and we all know there are) better football teams this year, but this is a traditional thing to the Harvards and the Yales. Year in and year out, sons carry on the glory of fathers and that paternal interest sees the father re-live his college football in the boy performing on the field.

Unless you are a dad who once wore the colors of the uniform your boy is sporting, this may be difficult to understand in its immensity, but talk with one and see! That family tie is the importance to traditional football which cannot be equalled or compared, and that situation occurs frequently when the Harvards and the Yales reach this ecstatic point of athletic competition.

Having watched the Harvards play seven games and having sat through numerous practice sessions with nothing but relayed information about Yale, it is not authentic to come out and say Harvard, without question, has the better team. But that seems to be the situation.

New Lows Possible

Yale has reached the point of establishing its lowest mark in years. Not with Yale men, necessarily, but having lost five games in one season is new to the Eli and another loss tomorrow establishes another of those unusual and in this instance, unhappy probabilities —a new low in defeats for Yale. Harvard, it must be reminded, already has set a new low in losing its first four games.

Seemingly leaning toward the blemished side of these two teams let us turn toward something more cheery. That Yale team has the respect and admiration of anyone inclined toward football. Here is a club which might have developed into a smooth-working machine. Unfortunately the major schedule permitted no gradual progress. Those boys in Blue were kept at high speed all season and the material could not equal the demand.

Yale has, however, given spectators, Saturday after Saturday, an impression of a team that knew no defeat until the final whistle ended all hope. No one interested in athletics can overlook a team like that. That same Yale team faces Harvard tomorrow without a thought of defeat regardless of figures, facts or opinions. And this game of football sometimes treats a team of such courageousness generously.

Harvard has every material advantage. The Crimson has developed gradually all season and tomorrow faces the Eli with a football squad powered by 19 seniors. Those seniors have played Harlow football four years and are prepared to "shoot the works." Briefly, Harvard is conceded the better line and the better drilled team.

Coach Ducky Pond has baffled football experts by reconstructing his team during this last week and has thrown enough doubt concerning his real intentions as to cause the invaders some worry. All season the Eli have made most of their forward progress through the air and since Harvard has shown defensive weakness against passes, it is reasonable to expect that type of game from the Eli.

If Yale should gain early possession of the ball and happen to click with its forward passing attack to score, Harvard will be in for even more of a game than it expects. It is the farewell appearance for Bobby Green, Harvard's "iron man" captain and Bill Platt, Yale's captain and practically the whole line.

Detroit Snaps Out of Losing Streak, 7 to 1

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	1	0	15	7	8
Toronto	3	2	1	10	7	7
Rangers	3	0	0	7	3	6
Boston	2	1	1	9	6	5
Americans	2	2	0	5	9	4
Detroit	1	4	0	12	13	2
Canadiens	0	5	0	7	20	0

Results Nov. 17
Toronto 1, Americans 0.
Rangers 1, Chicago 0.
Detroit 7, Canadiens 1.

Once more there is a beaming smile being exhibited by Jack Adams, Detroit manager. After losing four straight games in the National Hockey League his Red Wings went on a scoring rampage last night and trounced the floundering Canadiens at Montreal, 7 to 1. Previous to the game both teams had gone without victory and the result leaves Canadiens alone in last place.

It took Rangers a long time to open their schedule and perhaps the other clubs would be more comfortable today if the Lester Patrick clan had decided to stay out of hockey. Last night they invaded Chicago, home of the Stanley Cup champions and present league leaders, and triumphed, 1 to 0, making three victories in four nights. It was the first defeat for Chicago. The New Yorkers took third in the standing.

A third-period goal gave Toronto Maple Leafs second place in the league race as they defeated the New York Americans, 1 to 0. Playing without Harvey Jackson, Buzz Boll, and Gordon Drillon, three of their best scorers, the Leafs were hardly favored to win. Amerks, however, could not beat Turk Broda who now has held opposition to two goals in four games.

With Rangers and Toronto winning games last night the Bruins, with Eddie Shore back in the fold, tumbled from a second-place tie to fourth because of being idle. The Ranger victory gave Dave Kerr, goalie, a lead in shutouts, having two in three games.

Harvey Teno, Detroit "farm" goalie, was brought up from Pittsburgh to replace the suspended Normie Smith and held Canadiens scoreless until eight minutes of the third period had gone. Canadien fans turned against their team after the Wings began to assume command.

Harvard and Yale in Their Own 'Bowl' Game

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper left: Tim Russell, center, and Cliff Wilson, quarterback, backing up the Harvard line. Upper right: Eddie Collins, Jr., who will be trying to get by the two Crimson defenders when Harvard and Yale meet in the Yale Bowl at New Haven, tomorrow. Lower left: Yale Head Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond and Capt. Bill Platt. Lower center: Torbie Macdonald, Harvard's climax runner.

College Football Score
Emporia S. T. 25, Oklahoma City 6.

U. S. Hockey Team In World Tourney

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 18

The United States will be represented by an all-star combination in the World Amateur Ice Hockey Championships in Switzerland, Feb. 3-12, the Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday.

Present plans call for the sailing of the team between Dec. 7 and 10 with a series of exhibtion matches in London between Dec. 20 and Jan. 10. After that the Americans will play in France, Holland, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

Last Big Football Afternoon Listed Tomorrow for Hub Fans

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Hub's last big football afternoon of the season is listed for tomorrow when three local elevens, two of which will be playing their final games of the year, entertain visiting teams.

Harvard, of course, leaves town for its annual classic with Yale at New Haven, but Tufts, Boston College, and Boston University remain home for their contests.

Local attention is being focused on the St. Anselm's-Boston College game at the Heights. Surprisingly enough this contest is creating a tremendous stir. Earlier in the season it looked like a routine win and a good warm up for the Eagles prior to their meeting with Holy Cross a week hence.

St. Anselm's Hopeful

But all that has changed now, inasmuch as both teams have reached this date with undefeated records. The Manchester, N. H., Hawks haven't even a tie to blemish their season, while B. C. was forced to accept a 26-to-26 verdict with Temple.

St. Anselm's, despite the smallness of their squad and the seeming odds against them, believe they have an even chance of winning. Coached by Cleo O'Donnell, the Hawks are equipped with a series of well-designed plays. And the team has the men that can make just such plays work. They have been well drilled in the fundamentals of blocking and tackling. The backfield is made up of fast, hard-hitting backs including that high-scoring Ray McLean.

A tie, or even a victory for the visitors would put them up for some sort of National honors as already B. C. has been mentioned as one of the possible "Bowl" selections at the conclusion of the season.

Eagles Injured

St. Anselm's will catch the Eagles in poor physical condition. Two top-flight ends, Dick Harrison and Danny McFadden, will not be able to start, while both first string tackles, Lou Kidhardt and Chopper Connolly have slight injuries which may keep them from seeing full time action.

The Terriers close their season against undefeated Villanova at Fenway Park. This is the third undefeated team that the B. U. eleven has had to meet this season. They started off against Western Reserve, losing by a lop-sided score; then ran into Boston College on Armistice Day; and now comes the Philadelphia Wildcats.

Villanova, incidentally, will be seeking to stretch its victory streak to 19 straight games without defeat. And there aren't any grid experts who will say they won't do it. The Terriers have lacked the drive and punch that is necessary in a big college eleven. During the first half against B. C. last week the team appeared as though it didn't care whether it played football or not. Tomorrow's game being the last of the year, the boys may come to life and give an exhibition of football which the coaches and fans believe they are capable of.

Good Coaching

Coach Pat Hanley has given his team good coaching and some excellent running and passing plays. It is hoped the man that these plays were built around, Solly Nechtem, will be able to participate in some of the game. It will be his last chance to play for the Terriers on the gridiron. If he is able to flash his old time form, then look for B. U. to click.

Tufts big hope out at the Medford Oval tomorrow afternoon is that the Jumbos can win its first game of the seaon. Massachusetts State is the opponent and, while their record does not indicate that they are particularly strong, they can very easily upset Tufts' victory ambitions. The two teams are traditional rivals and they usually put on an exciting brand of football when they meet for their final game of the season.

N. H. Wildcats Close Season At Storrs Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 18—Once more the University of New Hampshire renews football relationship with Connecticut State College when the Wildcats meet the Nutmeggers on the Storrs (Connecticut) field tomorrow afternoon, closing the 1938 gridiron slate.

Not since 1932, when New Hampshire pounded out a 43 to 0 victory, have these two teams met. But despite this long lapse of rivalry, the game tomorrow will be the 15th between New Hampshire and Connecticut since 1915. Nine of these 14 contests have gone the way of the Wildcat while two have ended in a tie.

Total scores of the 14-game series find New Hampshire far in front—255 to 21. But despite former Wildcat supremacy the team from northern New England will meet the southern representative on slightly less than even terms tomorrow. For while New Hampshire has been winning only two of the eight games played in 1938, Connecticut has been the victor over four New England elevens while losing to but two, one of the defeats being a last period 21 to 20 upset in the hands of Rhode Island.

The only common opponent is the University of Maine. Here, the Nutmeggers lost by a single touchdown while New Hampshire's forces were trampled 21 to 0.

George Sauer today was none too optimistic as he scanned his starting line-up choices. For at end three mainstays will be missing—Donald "Ripper" Jones, Fred Winterbottom, and Walter "Red" Webb.

The remainder of the line-up remains the same with the lone exception of fullback where "Ace" Parker has nosed out Jack Hanlon because of superior offensive showing this week.

Four of the starting line-up will be seeing their last action as undergraduates—Captain Horne, Preble, Ballou, and Patten.

Practice yesterday drew the curtain on 1938 workouts on Lewis fields as the Wildcats went through a light running of pass offense and defense.

Raiders in Town For Garden Fray With Olympic Six

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Sherbrooke
Harris, lw	rw	Cormier
Spain, c	c	H. Harris
Guibord, rw	lw	Calhoun
Roberts, ld	rd	Laroux
Stubbs, rd	ld	Ranger
Frazier, g	g	Perley

Olympic Spares: Splaine, Emerson, Hoar, W. Allen, Costello, Desrosiers, Lax, Jeremiah, Lewis, R. Allen. Sherbrooke: Bastarache, Dugre, Laforest, B. LaManc, Bell, LaFontaine, Piche.

Game starts at 8:30

The Sherbrooke Red Raiders face the Boston Olympics at the Boston Garden tonight and tomorrow night with a new manager at their helm. Jimmy Gardner, who first came into hockey prominence as a teammate of Art Ross's on the old Montreal Wanderers, took over the Sherbrooke reins this week when Archie Wilcox was forced to resign because of business reasons.

Sherbrooke seems to have found itself with the signing of Gardner, as their recent 7-to-3 victory over Lachine would indicate. The goal tending problem has been relieved with the acquisition of Ike Ferley. Ferley makes his home in Winnipeg and was recommended by Northcott, who believes him to be one of the promising younger netmen.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics learned yesterday that the veteran defenseman, Art Smith, will not be available for tonight's game and that several other of his starting men were ailing with injuries.

Eastern Elevens Clinch Intersectional Honors

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—With two more weeks of general firing, eastern football teams have clinched first-place in intersectional competition aided by six victories in seven major intersectional games last week end, the East's elevens show 34 triumphs in 53 games.

The only other sector which has done better than break even is the Southwest. Decisions by Baylor and Texas Tech over the Far West's Loyola and Gonzaga boosted the Southwest mark to 15 victories and 10 defeats, to give it second place ahead of the Mid-West, with 23 won and 25 lost; the South, with 16 won and 27 lost, and the Far West, with 7 victories in 21 games. The intersectional tabulation:

Section	East	Mid-West	South	Southwest	Far West	Won	Lost	P.C.
East	—	13	17	1	3	34	19	.642
Southwest	2	5	4	—	4	15	10	.600
Mid-West	9	—	6	3	5	23	25	.479
South	8	3	—	3	2	16	27	.372
Far West	0	4	0	3	—	7	14	.333

Normie Smith to Play For Pittsburgh Sextet

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—Demotion of Normie Smith, veteran goaltender of the Detroit Red Wings, to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the International - American League was disclosed yesterday by Louis J. Giffels, general manager of the Detroit club. Harvey Teno, young Pittsburg goalie, replaced Smith in the Detroit line-up against the Canadiens at Montreal.

At the same time Giffels announced that Manager Jack Adams has ordered Don Deacon and Charlie Mason, young forwards, sent back to Pittsburgh. The decision to part with Mason was reached when Charlie Conacher, veteran right winger, telephoned Adams at Montreal that he would be in physical condition to play against the Bruins at Boston Sunday.

Adams said he planned to discuss with Smith at Pittsburgh early next week the veteran goalie's troubles with the club. Smith was suspended and fined $150 when he failed to catch a train at New York for Montreal. In sending Smith to Pittsburgh Adams lifted the suspension but insisted the fine would be collected.

Winter Sports Teams Are Busy At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 18—Two more soccer games remain on the Springfield College fall sports schedule which will be brought to a close within two weeks. Last Saturday the Gymnasts closed their 1938 football season by overpowering a University of New Hampshire, 7 to 0. Springfield's record for the season is four wins, two defeats, and one tie.

The Maroon soccer team which last week toppled a strong Dartmouth eleven 3-0 meets Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. on Saturday and finishes the season when it meets Yale in New Haven on Nov. 22. The Springfield team has won five games, tied one, and lost one. If the Maroons can conquer Yale and R. P. I. they will again be in line for national championship honors which they shared with Princeton and Penn State last year.

The basketball and swimming teams have started practice and the wrestling team, under the leadership of Coach E. W. Pennock, will start soon. The court five is under the tutelage of Coach E. J. Hickox for the last time this year. Coach Hickox has turned out many a New England championship basketball quintet for Springfield and the loss due to his resignation will be felt keenly. Coach Hickox will build his team around a group of juniors who saw considerable action last year. Bruce Monro, Dick Redding, Al Werner, and "Smokey" Mortenson are a few of the juniors Coach Hickox expects to help in making the Maroon court season a sucessful one.

Coach Charles Silvia's swimming team promises to be one that will be hard to beat. Harry Rawstrom, one of Springfield's stars last year, has returned and already is showing top form. Rawstrom has just been accorded the honor of an all-America rating in the intercollegiate swimming rules book just published for the 1938 season.

The freshmen football, soccer, and cross-country teams have completed their schedules and like the varsity teams have already started on their winter sports practice sessions.

Richardson Inspects Eastern League Sites

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—President Thomas Richardson of the Eastern Baseball League, inspecting sites for the transfer of the Trenton, N. J., franchise owned by the Washington club of the American League, conferred here yesterday with business executives.

He said that Griffith, owner of the Washington club, was interested in Springfield, Mass., and Allentown, Pa., in addition to New Haven. None of these cities was represented in organized baseball last year.

Richardson stated that the choice of a site rested entirely with Griffith and he planned to meet with the latter at Philadelphia this week end. He said that the response in Springfield was "very pleasing" and the set-up was "promising."

Hockey Results

National League
New York Rangers 1, Chicago 0.
Toronto 1, New York Americans 0.
Detroit 7, Montreal, 1.

International-American League
Hershey 3, Philadelphia 1.
Syracuse 5, Providence 3.

American Association
Tulsa 3, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 1 (four overtime periods).

Tonight's Schedule
No games National or International-American.

American Association
St. Louis at Wichita.

Southern Conference Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	PC
Duke	4	0	0	66	0	1.000
Virginia M. I.	4	0	0	106	20	1.000
Clemson	2	1	0	45	19	1.000
North Carolina	4	0	1	76	20	.800
Washington & Lee	2	0	1	33	6	.667
Citadel	2	0	2	21	49	.500
South Carolina	2	0	2	53	60	.500
N. C. State	2	1	2	45	49	.500
Richmond	2	1	3	51	25	.500
Virginia P. I.	2	1	3	24	31	.400
Wake Forest	2	1	4	70	72	.333
Davidson	2	0	5	38	142	.286
Maryland	0	0	2	20	66	.000
Furman	0	1	3	31	66	.000
William and Mary	0	0	3	0	68	.000

Lazzeri May Join Indians

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18 (AP)—Officials of the Cleveland Indians said today they had talked with Tony Lazzeri, former New York Yankee second baseman and last year a Chicago Cub coach, about a coaching job with Cleveland. One report said Manager Oscar Vitt had offered Lazzeri $10,000, one of the highest salaries ever offered a major league coach.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Capt. George Eyston, British racing driver, set a new world record at Bonneville Salt Flat with average of 311.42 m. p. h. on measured mile.

Three Years Ago

Michigan State's cross-country team won the I. C. A. A. A. A. title for third straight year at New York with Manhattan second and Cornell third.

Five Years Ago

Michigan's 16-game winning streak ended in scoreless tie with Minnesota; Notre Dame registered first victory and first score in five straight games, beating Northwestern, 7-0.

Peabody House Boys In Cross-Country Run

The Elizabeth Peabody House is holding their annual cross-country run, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, at 2:30 p. m. Boys taking part in this activity are of senior, intermediate and junior age—boys averaging from 9 to 21. The senior cross-country course is 3½ miles long; the intermediate course a distance of two miles; and the junior course three-quarters of a mile.

The senior event takes in the West Boston Bridge to Cambridge and along Memorial Drive to the Craigie Bridge and Leverett Street and back to the Peabody House for the finish. Officials of this event will be former cross-country runners prominent in the vicinity.

Prizes for the events will consist of trophies, medals and sweaters contributed by alumni members of the Elizabeth Peabody House.

At least 125 boys are expected to participate in the three events.

Big Six Scores

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-Denver	7	14-Colorado	7
32-Luther	7	13-Kansas St.	21
8-Nebraska	7	13-Iowa St.	19
16-Missouri	13	13-Washington	0
21-Kansas	7	13-Nebraska	10
7-Marquette	0	6-Mich St.	0
14-Drake	0	0-Oklahoma	21
13-Kansas St.	13		
—	—	—	—
125	54	72	75
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Rice	6	0-Northwest'n	21
13-Texas	0	21-Missouri	13
19-Kansas	0	6-Marquette	0
14-Nebraska	0	13-Indiana	6
28-Tulsa	6	7-Kansas	27
26-Kansas St.	0	0-Oklahoma	26
21-Missouri	0	13-Iowa St.	13
—	—	—	—
126	13	80	106
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
19-Texas	13	7-Minnesota	13
0-Notre Dame	52	7-Iowa St.	6
55-Washburn	14	0-Indiana	0
0-Oklahoma	19	0-Oklahoma	14
7-Iowa State	21	19-Missouri	13
27-Kansas St.	7	18-Kansas	7
7-Nebraska	18	0-Pittsburgh	19
7-Geo. Wash.	9		
—	—	—	—
125	156	46	77

McMaster Plans Tour

HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 18 (CP)—McMaster University's intermediate intercollegiate basketball team is planning a tour of New York State next month. The tour, in preparation for the league schedule, will include games with Alfred University, Fredonia, University of Buffalo and University of Rochester.

Reshevsky Adjourns Game With Alekhine

UTRECHT, The Netherlands, Nov. 18 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba defeated Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia yesterday to score the only victory of the eighth round of the A. V. R. O. international chess masters tournament.

There were two draws and one adjourned game in the round, which sent the tournament into its second half.

Reuben Fine of the United States, holder of first place, drew with Mikhail Botwinnik of Soviet Russia, in 19 moves and Samuel Reshevsky, also of the United States, adjourned with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France in 41 moves.

In the fourth game Paul Keres of Estonia drew with Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands in 37 moves.

Rule Helps Two Players

TORONTO, Nov. 18 (CP)—Taking advantage of a Canadian Amateur Hockey Association ruling, two professional baseball players will perform in the Toronto Hockey League, major series this winter. Bobby Porter, outfielder with Toronto Maple Leafs in the International League, and Art Upper, pitcher with Rome Colonels in the Canadian-American League, both will return to hockey after several seasons on the sidelines.

Southwest Conference Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	PC
Texas Christian	4	0	0	122	33	1.000
So. Methodist	3	0	0	38	19	1.000
Rice	2	0	1	16	33	.667
Baylor	2	1	1	26	34	.667
Texas A. & M.	2	1	2	59	57	.500
Arkansas	1	0	3	75	71	.166
Texas	0	0	3	27	104	.000

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,500,000
Previous day	994,580
1938 volume to date	268,742,776
1937 volume to date	389,159,365

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Over 3 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Recently buoyant industrial stocks fell fractions to more than 3 points in today's market after early attempts to extend yesterday's rally failed to follow through.

A lower drift at the start, led by steels and motors, was succeeded by mild recoveries throughout the list centered mainly on farm implements, aircrafts and a few rails.

A brief selling wave hit prices shortly after noon and the ticker tape was behind for a while. Dealings soon reverted to a slow jog and leaders were above their lows near the final hour. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Under pressure were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, American Smelting, N. Y. Central, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck, and Loft.

Wall Street, on the whole, apparently liked the new Anglo-American and Canadian commercial treaties, and business signs still pointed toward recovery, but most buying forces were none too confident regarding international affairs or the ability of the market to get up advancing steam without some further "correction" of the lengthy recovery.

Contesting the decline in the curb were Grumman Aircraft, Colts Patent Firearms, Pan-American Airways and Seversky Aircraft.

Bond Market Lower

The bond market hit the downgrade today after some rails had made an earlier attempt to get started again on the upside.

Renewed selling in stocks seemed to move bond traders into action on the decline. Traders were unable to cite any outstanding reason for becoming gloomy, although some thought Nazi-American relations, with the recall of the German Ambassador, a cause for worry.

Rails and corporate issues which had recovered extensively in recent months gave way most readily on the retreat.

Down fractions to more than 2 points in late dealings were Allegheny 5s of '50, American & Foreign Power 5s, Great Northern 4s, Celotex 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Mobile & Ohio 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Studebaker 6s.

German 7s slipped more than a point in the foreign list.

U. S. Treasury obligations were mixed and narrow.

Carloadings Drop 5.4 P. C. in Week: 7.2 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 636,710 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 12.

This was a decrease of 36,623 cars, or 5.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 49,216, or 7.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 244,807, or 27.8 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Decr. from— A Year Ago
Misc. freight	256,369	14,000	15,685
Less than-carlot mdse.	152,202	5,626	9,109
Coal	128,069	344	15,751
Grain & grain prods.	32,008	7,459	6,288
Livestock	18,061	1,091	429
Forest products	26,846	1,495	538
Ore	16,780	6,716	808
Coke	6,375	†108	608

†Increase.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock exchange traders were cheered by signing of the Anglo-American trade agreement and the market as a whole benefitted today. Strong features were textile, tobacco, distilling and motor shares. Trans-Atlantic securities closed fractions to a point up and British government funds and foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a weak tone today and trading was small. French rentes lost 20 to 230 centimes and Bank of France finished 350 francs down. Suez Canal was active and firm, adding 140 francs. Industrial issues were mixed.

Liverpool: Near month cotton futures held steady today while new crop positions eased and final quotations were 3 points up to 5 lower.

Old wheat contracts eased early on repeal of import duty on all wheats, which tended to restrict demand. Prices rallied later and closed at ¼ to ¾d net advance on a better milling demand.

Wheat Prices Off Nearly 1c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Adversely influenced by downturns of securities, wheat suffered nearly a cent a bushel loss in Chicago today.

Setbacks of wheat values were in the face of the fact that securities weakness was associated with Germany's recall of her Ambassador to the United States. Ordinarily, political news of this character has an opposite effect on grains from that on securities.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-¾ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 64-64⅛, May 66¼-⅜, Corn ⅛-½ down, Dec. 47⅞-⅞, May 51¼-⅜, and Oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	64½	65	63⅞	64	—.00⅝
May	.67	.67⅛	.66⅛	.66⅛	—.00⅛
July	.66⅜	.67	.66⅛	.66¼	—.00⅛
	Corn				
Dec.	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	—.00½
May	51½	51¾	.51	.51¼	—.00⅛
July	52⅜	52⅝	.52	.52¼	—.00⅛
	Oats				
Dec.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	.....
May	26⅛	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	.....
	Rye				
Dec.	42⅛	42¾	.42	.42¾	+.00⅛
May	.44⅝	.44⅝	.44¼	.44⅝	.....

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	61	60	60	—1
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123⅝	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	47	47	47	—2½
12¾	6½	Adams Exp (.10e)	19	12	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	2	23½	23½	23½	
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	Nov 16
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	64⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—1⅝
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80e)	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Allegheny Corp	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅞	5½	Allegheny-pf xw	6	13½	12½	13	— ½
17⅛	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	16	15⅝	13¾	14	—1½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅞
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	7	18⅝	17	17	—1½
39¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	40	27¼	25½	25⅝	—1⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	11½	11	11	— ¾
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	18	184¾	181	182½	—1½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (1½)	4	12	12	12	—1½
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	12	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅞
13½	4½	Allied Strs	60	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	
55¾	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	36	49¾	47⅞	48	—1⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19½	19	19	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	— ¼
34	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	—2
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	12	73	71⅝	71⅝	—1
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	4	24¾	24	24	— ¼
23½	10	Am Bank N. (.70e)	17	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	27	8⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ½
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (⅝e)	3	44	44	44	—3½
105½	70⅜	Am Can (4)	6	99	96½	96⅝	—1⅝
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	15	31⅜	29½	30	—1¼
57¾	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	3	53⅜	49½	49½	—4¼
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Chle (.55e)	27	22½	20¼	20⅝	—1⅞
115	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 18
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	123	123	123	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alco	9	14	12¾	12¾	—1¼
16¾	8½	Am Crystal Sug	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¾	Am & For Pow	11	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
25½	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17	17	—1
12¾	6½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
15	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	5	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Am Hide & Leather	15	5½	5½	5½	— ½
36	12	Am Hi & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	Nov 17
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	44⅜	44⅛	44½	Nov 16
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
20¾	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 17
8¾	4½	Am International	11	8	7½	7½	— ¼
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	19	27	25½	26	—1
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	73½	73½	73½	— ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	18	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M &Met	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	26	40½	39½	39½	—1⅛
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	47	6⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
47⅜	19	Am P & L 88pf (3k)	3	41	40½	40½	—1
41½	16½	Am P&L 85pf(7¼k)	4	35¼	34	34	—1
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	59	17⅛	16½	16½	— ¾
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	79	23¾	21⅜	21¾	—1¼
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	5	75¾	75	75	—1
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	9	16⅛	16	16½	— ⅛
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	11	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2½e)	47	54⅜	51¼	52¼	■—3
138	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137	137	137	
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	60¼	60	60	— ½
38	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	26	35¾	33	33¾	—1
11¾	6½	Am Stores	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	25¾	24½	24½	— ½
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	105⅝	105¾	105⅞	
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20	20	20	
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	148	147⅜	147⅜	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	10	86½	85⅝	85⅞	—1⅛
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	88½	87½	87½	—2
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)		150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	41	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
15⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	42	14⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	+1¼
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	7	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	40⅜	38⅝	38⅝	—2¾
9¾	4½	Am Zinc L&S	45	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov
42½	21	Anaconda	167	35⅝	34	34¼	—1¼
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	51	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	6	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	10	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47	47	47	Nov
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	30	52⅜	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅜	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Nov 10
73½	36	Assd DG 2pf		63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	Nov 16
44⅜	22¼	Atch T & S F	74	41½	38½	38⅞	—1⅞
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	6	67¼	66¼	66¼	—1¼
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	25	27½	25⅝	26¼	—1
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Nov 17
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	20	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	46	45¾	46	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	67	67	67	
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	Nov 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛

B

15½	5	Bald Loco ct	87	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	21	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	26	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	— ½
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
14	5	Barber Bros	1	12	12	12	— ½
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	17⅜	17¼	17½	— ⅛
12	7	Bayuk Cigar (.56½e)	12	20¼	19	19	—1⅜
19¼	13¾	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
11½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115	114½	114½	+ ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8¾	Bendix Aviation	47	23⅜	21¾	22	— ¾
19¼	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	4	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅜
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	1	53¼	52¾	53	— ¼
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	157	74¾	71⅞	72¾	—2
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	113	112½	112½	—1
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	26½	26	26½	
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	3	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
19¾	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	18	18¼	17¼	17½	— ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	246	33	30¾	31¾	— ¼
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27	27	27	— ½
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Nov 1
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	30	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	34	32¾	31½	32	—1¼
4¾	2	Bower Roll Bear	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—1½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅛e)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	Nov 17
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	38	13⅞	13	13	— ½
47⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1¾e)	39	32⅜	31¼	31¼	—1⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	+1
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	7	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Nov 17
2¾	1⅛	Bkiyn & Qu Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	25	13⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
38	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	17	38¼	36¼	36½	— ¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	11	19⅜	18½	18½	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
7⅛	3¼	Budd Mfg	130	7¼	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
5¾	2	Budd Wheel	10	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	5	35½	35	35	—1
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	12	14½	14	14	
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	21	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22½	21	21	—1
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	19	13½	13	13	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	9	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	9	22¼	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¾	6¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	21	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	21	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	37	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1⅛e)	3	36½	36	36½	— ⅜
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 16
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	20	19½	19½	—1
4½	2¼	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
107⅝	62½	Case (J I) Co (8e)	8	93½	90⅜	90⅜	—1½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	18	46⅜	44⅞	44⅞	—1½
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tractor pf (8)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	41	24¼	23	23½	—1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)		94	94	94	Nov 10
16½	13¼	Celotex Corp (new)	15	14⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23½	23	23	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	17	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	+ ½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	23	49⅛	48½	48⅝	
13½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	21	10⅝	10½	10¾	— ⅜
33¼	19	Champ Pap & F	6	30¾	29	29	—1¾
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	40	34⅜	33	33½	—1¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Nov 15
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	3	41½	40½	40½	—1½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	
6	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	— ¼
1¼	¾	Chi Grt West	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¾	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	5	3	3	3	— ¼
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	3	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1	⅞	⅞	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17	16½	16¾	— ⅝
39¾	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Nov 17
47	37⅛	Chi Pn T cv pf (2½)	2	47	47	47	Nov 17
1½	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 17
2⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1¼	1½	1¼	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 15
19¼	12	Chiez Cot Oil (⅝e)	3	16	16	16	Nov 16
13½	3½	Childs Co	17	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	139	43⅜	79½	80½	—2½
13½	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.40e)	7	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
8½	3	City Stores	2	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
27½	15¾	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	24	24	24	
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	2	29½	28½	28½	
69¼	42⅛	Climax Molyb (.80e)	21	56⅜	54⅜	55½	—1
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabody (.55e)	10	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	9	135½	135	135	—1¼
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Nov 16
17	7⅞	Colgate-Palm P (1⅝a)	53	15⅜	14⅞	15	— ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Pf(6)	2	103	103	103	Nov 17
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	35	34½	34½	— ¾
23½	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	16	21½	20½	20½	—1¼
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	17½	16⅞	17	— ½
9⅞	5½	Colum G & E	108	7½	7	7	— ½
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77⅝	77	77	— ⅛
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½e)	1	17	16¼	16¼	—1
38⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32	31¼	32	Nov 15
98⅛	53¾	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	98½	94½	94½	—2½
39⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	22	56½	55	55	—1½
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	60	58½	58½	—1½
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (6½)	2	110	110	110	— ½
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	22	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1	Com'with & South	43	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅞	25	Com & South pf (3)	6	52	49	49	—4½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	17	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	4	26¾	25½	25¾	— ⅞
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 14
25¼	10½	Consol Aircr	80	24⅞	22⅝	23½	—1¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
57¾	17	Cons Edison (2)	98	31¼	30	31	
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	103⅜	103	103	— ⅜
2¾	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅞	2	2	
11⅜	6½	Con Film In pf (1k)	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
7⅜	2⅜	Cons Laundries	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	57	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	19	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Nov 16
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Nov 16
35⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Nov 16
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	25	16½	15½	15⅞	— ⅞
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	15	20⅜	19½	19⅝	— ¾
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Nov 12
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	15	39½	38½	38¾	— ¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Nov 17
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	11	10⅝	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
36½	21¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36¼

Federal Expert Sees a Business Lull Early in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prominent Federal economist injected a note of caution in the frequent optimistic business forecasts for next year.

The economist, who asked that his name not be used, said he and a number of other statisticians in and out of the Government expected a slight and temporary industrial downturn in the first quarter of 1939, followed by a resumption of recovery in the second quarter.

His opinion contrasted with a statement of Secretary of Commerce Roper that "the fundamentals of business are in a more encouraging condition than they have been for a long time."

Rate of Upturn Rapid

The anonymous Federal economist estimated that industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board Index, is now back to 100 per cent of the 1923-25 averages—up 24 points from the 1938 low of 76 in May, 12 points higher than a year ago, and higher than at any time since the 102 mark of October, 1937.

The industrial upturn since summer has been at a rate equalled before only in the artificial spurt in the summer of 1933, when many factories hurried to get out goods before NRA regulations went into effect.

To expect the rise to continue without interruption, the economist explained, would be too good to be true and would be unwarranted in the light of business history. The most optimistic forecasters, he added, expect at least a leveling-off early in 1939, when industrial output for a few months would neither increase nor decrease except for seasonal factors.

Output Exceeding Consumption

The limited consumption power of the Nation will put the brakes on industry, according to this forecaster. When the present recession began in the last quarter of 1937, production slumped much faster than consumption. Eventually, after consumption ran ahead of production long enough to use up glutted surpluses of some goods, the wheels of industry began turning a little faster, causing the current improvement.

Now, the experts believe that industry is producing goods faster than the public is buying up and wearing out goods, and that the Nation therefore is headed for another temporary merchandise surplus. This is expected to become evident sometime after the first of the year and to cause factories to slow up a little until consumption catches up with them again.

Federal deficit spending, contended this economist, will come in handy to facilitate the "catching-up" process. Although the Treasury already is piling up a deficit of about $350,000,000 a month, much of the heavy spending authorized by the last Congress will not occur until early 1939, particularly in the case of the $1,000,000,000 PWA program.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
75	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	84	84	84	Nov 16
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	20	50	50	50	—1¼
91¾	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	70	91	90	90	—1½
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	1	7¼	6¾	7	Nov 17
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	10	70	70	70	—2½
83	48½	Cushman 7%pf(3½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 15
50	18	Cushman $8 pf	20	50	49½	50	Nov 15
110	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	80	109	109	109	— ½
4¼	2½	Det & Mackinac	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 16
72¾	45	Det & Mac pf	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	Jul 27
40½	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	70	35¾	35¾	35¾	— 1
134	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	180	31	30½	30½	Nov 17
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Oct 17
117¾	111¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	30	117¾	117¾	117¾	Nov 12
171	137	East Kodak pf (6)	10	171	171	171	Nov 12
110½	94½	Edicott-John pf (6)	10	100	100½	100½	Nov 16
62	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	80	7	6½	6½	— ½
84½	67	Fed L & Trac pf (6)	30	81	81	81	Nov 17
25	15	Filene's Sons (5%e)	30	25	24	25	Oct 20
109½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	108½	108½	108½	
90	50	Foster Wheeler pf	10	89	89	89	Nov 16
58	25	Frank Simon pf	90	51	51	51	Nov 12
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¾e)	40	15½	15½	15½	Nov 17
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	Nov 17
139	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	133	133	133	Nov 17
53	25	Gen G & El cv pf	20	50	49½	50	Nov 10
123	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	122⅜	122	122	—2
110	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	80	110	109	109	Nov 16
95	86	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	90½	90½	90½	Nov 16
34	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	330	31	28½	28½	—1¾
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
82	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (8)	30	35	85	85	Nov 9
70	54¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	100	70	70	70	Nov 16
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	140	140	140	
50	35	Green B & W (7½gg)	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
56	36	Greene Cananea	10	40	40	40	Nov 10
39	30	Guantan Sugar pf	20	21½	20½	20½	Nov 16
101	88¼	Hamil Wat pf (6)	80	33	33	33	Nov 15
100	83	Hanna (MA) 85pf(5)	30	100	100	100	+1½
136	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Nov 15
74	50½	Hat Cor Am pf (6½)	10	74	74	74	Oct 26
155	140	Heime (GW pf (7)	40	160	160	160	Nov 17
135	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	50	131¾	131¾	131¾	Nov 16
118	98	Holland Fur pf (8)	10	115	115	115	
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	106	106	106	— ½
44	23	Ill Central LL (4)	50	42	42	42	Oct 5
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	—1
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	92	92	92	Sep 30
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 17
48½	28½	Int Ry CAm pf (8k)	10	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
94¾	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	30	90	88	88	—1
83¼	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	30	90	88	88	— ⅛
124	113¼	Island Cr C pf (6)	10	124	124	124	Nov 16
138	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	127	127	127	—1
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	160	71	70	70	—1
124	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	120	119	119	Nov 14
85	63	Keith-A O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	97	97	97	Nov 2
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	Oct 19
19½	9	Kinney (OR) 85 pf	20	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
18	8	Laclede Gas	80	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	40	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
130	95	Lehigh P C 4½ pf(4)	30	118	118	118	Nov 16
106	92	Loose-W B 8% pf(8)	30	105	105	105	
154	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	40	152¾	152¾	152¾	
136	116½	MacAnd & F pf (8)	20	130½	130	130	Nov 16
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf st	10	8	9	9	Jan 24
29¾	8¾	Manh Ry gtd	50	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1¼
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	80	8	7½	7½	— ½
188	156	Mathieson Alk pf(7)	60	161½	161	161	Sep 20
92	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	80	93	92	93	Nov 16
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)	30	21	21	21	Apr 22
96	70	McLellan pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Nov 9
86	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	30	80	80	80	Jul 9
29¾	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	250	28¾	26	26	Oct 20
14	11	Mersh & Min Ty	40	16	16	16	Nov 16
117	100	Midl Stl 1 pf (8)	10	109½	109½	109½	Nov 16
1½	¾	Minn-H pf B (6)	*40	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 16
117¾	111	Minn St P&SSM LL	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	Nov 17
60½	28	Monsanto pf (4½)	50	116½	114½	114½	—2
44¼	26	Morris & Essex(3½)	30	38	38¼	38¼	— ¼
110	95	Mullins Mfg pf	40	60	60	60	—3½
29	7½	Murphy (G C) pf (8)	1	107	107	107	
115½	106½	Nash Chat & St L	150	28	25	25	— ⅛
113½	103½	Nat Dai P pf A (5)	10	115	114	114	
146½	127	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Nov 16
11¾	8½	Nat Lead pf B (6)	50	141¼	141¼	141¼	+ ¼
108¾	99½	Newberry 3½ pf (8)	10	107½	107½	107½	Nov 17
4¾	1	NY Dock	40	3¾	3½	3½	Nov 10
123	101	NY Dock pf	110	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
113	110	NY & Harlem (5)	10	116	116	116	Nov 4
63½	54	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	113	113	112	Aug 23
72½	38	NY Lack & W (5)	40	61	61	61	—2
		NY Shipbldg pf	30	69	66	69	Nov 17

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	30	100	100	100	Jan 15
108	100	Norf & West pf (4)	30	86¼	86	86	Mar 23
93¾	75	Northern Central(6)	50	107½	107½	107½	— ½
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	10	33	33	33	Nov 16
41	12¾	Norw T & R pf (3½)	50	34	32	34	Nov 17
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	50	107	107	107	Nov 9
147	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	140	140	140	Nov 15
52	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	52	52	52	Oct 11
115	115	Outlet Co pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
3	2½	Pac Coast	20	4	4	4	— ⅛
10	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	60	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
116½	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	10	114½	114½	114½	Nov 16
149	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	100	147¼	147	147	—2
110½	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	70	99½	99½	99½	Nov 12
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	20	112½	112½	112½	Oct 19
38½	15	Pere Marq pf	10	32	32	32	— ⅛
43	17¾	Pere Marq pr pf	40	36	36	36	—2½
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	100	⅞	1½	1½	Nov 1
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50½	32	Phillips Jones pf	70	38	38	38	Nov 17
43	30¼	Phoenix Hos pf(3½)	70	35	34	35	—1¼
52	39	Pirelli (3.894e)	30	45	45	45	Nov 7
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	270	16½	15	15½	— ⅛
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (8)	10	90	90	90	Jul 12
75	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	50	72	72	72	Nov 14
166	163	Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	162	162	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Pt Wayne pf (7)	10	168	168	168	Nov 16
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	840	41	40½	40½	—3½
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	70	28	28	28	
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	70	42½	41½	41½	Nov 16
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	
122½	114	Procter & G pf (5)	80	116½	116¼	116½	+ ⅜
150	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	150	150	150	Nov 17
10¾	3½	RR Sec Ill Con Stk	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	100	50	49	50	Nov 12
68⅝	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	30	68¾	68½	68¾	Nov 17
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	30	80	80	80	—2
64½	48¾	Rev C&B 5½% pf	100	55	55	55	Nov 17
58½	51¼	Rey'lds Tob (2.90e)	100	55	55	55	Nov 17
107	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	130	106	106	106	+1
99	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	98½	98½	98¼	
83	68	Safeway 5% pf (5)	10	80½	80½	80½	—1
2¾	2½	St L Southwest	20	2½	2½	2½	—1
28¾	20¾	St L Southwest pf	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
10	6	Sheaffer Fen (1¾e)	10	27½	27½	27½	Nov 16
40	110	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	40	110	110	110	
52	39¼	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	40	103	103	103	—1
115	115	Outlet Co pf (7)	10	141	141	141	
20	10½	Snider Pkg pf (6)	30	19	18¾	18¾	
30	16	Socony Vac Oil	1,100	11¾	11¼	11½	
87½	57	South Pac Co	1,100	14¾	14¼	14¼	
56	36	South Ry Co	100	37¾	37¼	37¼	
19	8	South Ry Co pf	100	14¾	14¼	14¼	
41	30	South Ry gen 6s '56	100	37¾	37¼	37¼	
3	3	S W Bell Tel 7s '56	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	
11	7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	
37	27	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	
3	2	Studebaker 6s cv '45	100	83	82	82	
4	2	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100	95	94¾	94¾	
1	1	T RR A Sp 6s '53	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	
9	7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	
2	2	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	
2	2	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	
6	3	Third Ave ad j 5s '60	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6	4	Third Ave 4s '60	100	42	42	42	
15	8	TideWatAsO3½s '52	100	105½	105½	105½	
4	4	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	100	103½	103½	103½	
10	10	Union Oil Cal 3½'52	100	109	108¾	108¾	
28	20	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	100	111	111	111	
28	20	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	70	99½	99½	99½	
1	1	Un Pac 2½s'46	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	
16	10	Un Pac 3½s'70	100	103	103	103	
2	2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	100	103½	103½	103½	
2	2	Unit Drug 5s'53	74	80½	80½	81	
14	10	US Steel 3½s'48	100	104½	104¾	104½	
9	7	Utah L&TTrac 5s'44	100	95¾	95	95¼	
1	1	Utah P&L 5s'44	100	96½	95½	96¼	
1	1	Utah P&L 5½s'47	100	97	97	97	
1	1	Util P&L 5s'59	100	87	87	87	
1	1	Va Ir C & C 5s'49	45	45	45	45	
1	1	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	100	105½	105	105½	
3	3	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	100	90	90	90	
12	8	Wabash 1st 5s'39	100	72	72	72	
3	3	Wabash 4½s'78 C	100	44	44	44	
2	2	Wah Tol&Chi 4s'41	100	12½	12	12	
4	4	Walker H 4½s'45	38	38	38	38	
4	4	Walworth 4s'55	107	107	107	107	
25	25	Warner Bros 6s'39	67	66¾	66¾	67	
2	2	Warner Bros 6s'39 ct	90	90	90	90	
13	13	Warren Bros 6s'41	90	90	90	90	
3	3	West Shore 4s 2361	100	42½	42½	42½	
2	2	Western Md 4½s'77A	88	57¼	57¼	57¼	
14	14	Westn Md 4s'52	88	88	88	88	
19	19	Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	100	84	83½	84	
2	2	Western Un 5s'51	23	22½	22½	22½	
3	3	Western Un 5s'60	30	68¾	68½	68¾	
4	4	Wh & L E 4s'49	108	108	108	108	
1	1	Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	100	95½	95¼	95¼	
1	1	Wis Cen 4s'49	10	10	10	10	
14	14	Youngst S&T 4s'61	100	103	102¾	103	

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s '48A	8¾	8¾	8¾			
1	Antwerp 8s '58	95	95	95			
4	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81½	81½	81½			
16	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81½	81½	81½			
3	Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90¼	90¼			
13	Australia 5s '55	104½	104¼	104½			
17	Australia 5s '57	104¾	104¼	104¾			
61	Australia 4½s '56	101¾	100¾	100¾			
6	Belgium 6s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾			
2	Berlin City 6½s '50	10	75	75	75	Nov 30	
2	Beri El Elev 6½s '56	10	114½	114½	114½	Nov 16	
13	Brazil 6½s'26-57	110	68¾	64	64	—1¾	
2	Brazil 6½s '27-57	10	124½	124½	124½	Nov 15	
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10	48½	49½	49½	Nov 10	
3	Brisbane 5s '58	10	105½	105½	105½		
3	B W Bell Tel 5s '55	10	68¼	68	68		
11	Canada 4½s '61	10	113	113	113		
37	Canada 2½s '66B	10	103	103	103		
1	Canada 2½s '67	10	98¾	98¾	98¾		
15	Canada 2½s '75	10	93	93	93		
3	Canada 2½s '44	10	98¾	98¾	98¾		
5	Carlsbad 8s '54	10	20	20	22½	—2	
7	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	10	41½	41½	41½	Nov 1	
30	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	10	57	57	57	Oct 31	
17	Chile 7s '42	10	56	56	56	Apr 17	
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	10	34	34	34	—1½	
20	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	10	45	45	45	Nov 7	
3	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	10	71	71	71		
6	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	10	38	35½	35½		
1	Colom Mt Bk 6½s '47	10	71	71	71		
1	Copenhag 5s '52	10	88	88	88		
2	Copenhag 4½s '53	10	98	98	98		
6	Costa Rica 7s '51	10	19¾	19½	19¾		
20	Denmark 5s '42	104½	104¾	104½	104½		
4	Denmark 5½s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾		
5	Denmark 4½s '62	99½	98¾	98¾	98¾		
1	Fiat 7s '46	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼		
1	French 7½s '41	10	103	103	103		
6	Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	10	124	124	124	Nov 17	
1	GerCAgLoan5½s'58	34	34	34	34		
11	Ger Gen El 6½s '48	26¾	26½	26½	26½		
35	Ger Govt 5½s '65	10¼	30½	30½	30½		
5	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	22½	22	22	22		
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	104½	104½	104½	104½		
4	Italy 7s 1951	83	79¾	79¾	79¾		
1	Japan 6½s '54	83	83	83	83		
2	Japan 5½s '65	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾		
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	42½	42½	42½	42½		
8	Met Water 5½s '50	101	101	101	101		
10	Mex 4s asd '54	1¾	1	1	1		
1	Mex 16 4s sm asd '45	1	1	1	1		
3	Milan City 6½s '52	63	63	63	63		
5	Minas Geraes 6s '58	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾		
18	N Sou Wales 3s '57	101¾	101	101	101		
11	N Sou Wales 5s '56	101¾	101½	101½	101½		
7	Norway 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼		
4	Norway 4½s '56	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾		
2	Norway 4½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾		
6	Norway 4s '62	101¾	101¼	101½	101½		

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	2½s '46-44	109.18	109.18	109.18
17	4s '54-44	114.4	114.3	114.4
1	2½s '47-45	106.27	106.27	106.27
1	3½s 49-46	108.22	108.22	108.22
1	4¼s '52-47	118.15	118.15	118.15
1	2½s '51-48	108.3	108.3	108.3
1	3½s '48	104.26	104.26	104.26
1	3½s '52-49	108.10	108.10	108.10
14	2½s '53-49	102.2	102.1	102.1
1	3½s '52-50	102.4	102.4	102.4
8	3s '55-51	106.14	106.14	106.14
45	2½s '60-55	104.1	104.1	104.1
1	2½s '63-58	102.13	102.13	102.13

Home Owners' Loan

3	2¼s '44-42	104	104	104
2	3s '52-44	106.11	106.10	106.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103	103	103
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	37½	37½	37½
2	Alleghany 5s '44	83	82	83
37	Alleghany 5s '50 st	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	39¾	38	38
7	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
9	Am & For P 5s 2030	109¾	109¼	109¼
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	53½	53	53½
16	Am T & T 5½s '43	104	104	104
5	Am T & T 3½s '56	112¾	112¾	112¾
15	Am T & T 3½s '66	105½	105	105½
2	Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105	105
7	Am WW&E 6s '75	111	111	111
22	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	106
1	Ang C Nitra deb'67	105½	105½	105½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	32½	32¼	32¼
9	Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
1	At&SF 4s '95	98	97¾	97¾
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106	105¾	105¾
5	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
22	AT&SF cv 4½s'48	93½	93¼	93¼
2	AT&SF T StL4s'50	101¼	101	101
2	A C Line 1st4s'52	108½	108½	108½
5	A C Line 4½s'64	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	68	68	68
35	Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	35	35	35
3	Bald Loco 5s'50 st	31	31	31
27	B&O rfg 6s '95	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	B&O 1st 5s '48	19½	18½	18½
45	B&O rfg 5s '95	51½	51	51½
20	B&O 5s '962F	19	17¾	18
18	B&O 5s 2000 D	18	18	18
95	B&O cv 4½s'60	13¾	12¾	13¾
18	BO4sPLE&WV'41	51½	50½	50½
28	B&O 5s S W '50	44	43½	43½
10	B&O 4s T C '59	34	34	34
26	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	38¾	37½	37½
22	Beth Stl 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
27	Beth Stl 3½s'52	100¼	100	100
8	Boston&Me 5s'67	99¾	98½	98½
7	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Boston&Me 5s'55	26¾	26¼	26¼
3	Bkly Edis 3½s'66	30	30	30
51	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	107¼	106¾	107¼
6	Bkly UnElist'58'50	78½	77	77
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	87½	85¾	87½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	106½	106½	106½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'47 B	97	97	97
3	Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110½	110½	110½
19	Buf R&P 4½s'57	28½	28¼	28¼
5	Can Nat 5s '69 July	116	116	116
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Pac 4s perp	99	99	99
13	Can Pac 4½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81	81½
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	51½	51	51½
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	36	35½	35½
36	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	102¾	103
10	Cen New Eng 5s'61	27½	26¾	26¾
10	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	106½	106½	106½
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	58½	58	58
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74½	74½
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23	23	23
3	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	21	20	21
3	Certain-td 5½s '48	83	82¼	82¼
9	Champn P & F 4¾s'50	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
5	C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96¾	97
8	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	47½	47	47½
4	Chi & Alton 3s '50	13	12¾	12¾
12	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	94¼	94	94
8	C B & Q 4½s '77	91	90¾	90¾
1	C B & Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	104½	104½	104½
31	Chi & E Ill 5s '51

Commerce and Finance

Boon to International Trade Seen in U. S.-U. K. Agreement

Business and Industry

Bankers Reaffirm Stand on Branch And Dual Banking

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The American Bankers Association adopted unanimously a resolution urging limited chartering of banks, elimination of overlapping taxation by state and Federal governments, reaffirmed its stand on the dual system of banking, the autonomy of the laws of separate states with respect to banking, and opposed branch banking when it crossed state lines.

The resolution was presented by A. L. Lathrop of Los Angeles, chairman of the resolutions committee.

It failed to mention specifically any of the impending bills in the next Congress—a subject many observers had expected to be discussed at the closing general session of the convention.

On the subject of taxation, the resolution said it is of vital importance that taxes shall not be punitive, discriminatory or confiscatory, and urged that they be devised and administered "that they may be taken out of the national income with the smallest possible injury to the sources of that income."

Intermediate credit to industry was urged by E. N. Dekker, Cleveland banker, in an address before the final divisional session of the association.

The banker explained that his conception of intermediate credit was credit advanced for a period of one year to five years, a field commercial banks have barely tapped.

He said loans of this type would do much to lift American business from the doldrums.

"Opportunity exists in this field for commercial banks," he said. "For example, the need for temporary capital by a good company may arise out of a shortage of working capital to take care of a substantial increase in business."

He explained that the uncertain situation in the securities market, the expense and delay incident to the registration of a capital issue, together with substantial underwriters commissions, have practically closed the door on public financing to any but the largest companies.

"The small and medium sized businesses are forced to find other sources from which to obtain temporary funds for capital needs," he said.

Before adjournment the bankers adopted resolutions calling for balancing the national budget.

Engineering Awards In Week Up 138 P. C. Above 1937 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction throughout the United States received an increase of new capital of 138 per cent during the week ended last Tuesday over the corresponding week of 1937, Engineering News-Record reported.

The new capital was $22,195,000 as compared with $9,315,000 in the 1937 week. PWA allotments for non-Federal projects composed about half the current week's capital, state and municipal bonds furnished $10,136,000, and corporate security issues $1,000,000.

New financing for construction purposes for the first 46 weeks of 1938 is $3,513,302,000, a sum 68 per cent higher than the $2,096,122,000 of the corresponding period last year.

Engineering construction awards for the current week, $58,780,000, were 69 per cent more than the corresponding week last year, with private construction 1 per cent higher, and public awards 97 per cent higher.

Cumulative construction awards for 1938 to date total $2,402,711,000, a gain of 10.9 per cent over the $2,166,109,000 volume in the comparative 46-week period of 1937.

The values of awards for the current week, the short preceding week, and the 1937 week are:

	Nov. 17, 1938 (5 days)	Nov. 18,1937 (5 days)
Total	$58,780,000	$34,753,000
Private	10,195,000	10,098,000
Public	48,585,000	24,655,000

Utilities' About-Face Brings Power-Federal Peace Nearer

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A nearer solution of the "death sentence" problem of the utilities is seen in Wall Street as the result of the recent about-face of the large companies than has until recently been expected. It now looks as though there would be a rush to get voluntary reorganization plans into the Securities and Exchange before the Dec. 1 deadline in response to Chairman Douglas's request of early August.

The leading companies have already begun announcing their intention of submitting plans; the ice seems to have been broken by Chairman Groesbeck of Electric Bond & Share about a month ago, and Associated Gas, North American, Cities Service, Commonwealth & Southern, and other leading systems have announced they will have plans ready; it now appears that within the remaining fortnight practically all 60 major holding companies will come in with a plan.

Two Reasons for Haste

There seem to be two reasons for this sudden haste. In the first place, it is good public relations. The companies have fought the registration feature through the courts and lost. It looks as though they would probably in the end lose on Section 11. Furthermore, time has softened some of the asperities. The companies now feel that in the three years since the Act was passed the SEC boys have obtained a rather liberal education in the geographical and corporate structure of the electric power business and will not be as rash as once feared.

If the companies get their plans in, then the buck is passed to the SEC. They can say: "We have co-operated; these plans are our best guesses; if you don't like them, you really ought to give some good reasons, and if you don't want to hold the law up indefinitely, you will have to be a little less precious than usual about the fine details of the plans we have submitted."

And judging by the way such things go, the SEC will be able to do little more than hold its head the first of December, with 60 detailed plans staring it in the face. Even the registrations were bulky enough; one of the larger systems, presumably trying to live down its bad name in Washington by meticulous conformity with the law, sent in 1700 typewritten pages on the registration with 1200 more pages of supplements.

And in the second place there is a chance that first-come first-served may rule, other things being equal, with the plans. There will certainly be some cases where two or more systems propose to take over some choice property of a neighbor for the sake of "geographical integration." First come and most conciliatory company may get it.

Some Possible Integrations

Although Chairman Douglas is keeping the details of the plans secret, some general outlines are already known. Bond & Share will divide into three "integrated" systems, in the Northwest, the South Central, and the Eastern, and tie them together with $20,000,000 of transmission lines. What it will do with Florida Power & Light it won't tell.

Engineers' Public Service will shed its Puget Sound property, which Mr. Ross of the Bonneville Authority has his eye on to tie up with his Seattle municipal system; Engineers' will throw the rest of its properties into two systems. Cities Service will shed all its power properties; those in Michigan will be sold to Wendell Willkie's Commonwealth & Southern, and perhaps those in northern Indiana and Ohio.

North American won't tell its plans but will probably sell holdings of Pacific Gas and of Detroit Edison until it owns less than 10 per cent of the stock of these systems. It tried to shed its Washington holdings but the Washington Public Service Commission blocked the sale. It may propose to take over some of the United Light area around its St. Louis properties (and United Light in turn may propose to take over North American's St. Louis properties.

Associated Gas will probably propose an integrated system built around its N. Y., Pa., N. J. system, and shed some of its smaller holdings to whomever will pay a fair price—holding of course its Manila property which is outside the Act.

Will Leave Some Orphans

The plans will probably leave many orphan properties out in the cold. For instance Bond & Share owns a system in Phoenix, Ariz., which isn't integrated or tied up with anybody anywhere for the simple reason that a transmission tie-up wouldn't serve anybody but desert rabbits and coyotes. There are a lot of these miscellaneous properties through the mountain states which can't for any sensible reason be tied up with anybody. Again, Associated Gas has a property down in the Carolinas beyond transmission reach of any of its other major properties. It is questionable whether anybody in the neighborhood will snap at it, and the SEC is hardly likely to force the Duke people to take it over.

The recent announcement that the "super-holding companies" of Harrison Williams, and the United Corporation, will sell out their utility holdings over 10 per cent of any system, means that considerable stock will hang over the utility market for considerable time. For years Bankers' Trust has been pushing Commonwealth & Southern stock into the market on every bulge. The stock was placed in escrow with it by American Superpower when the latter decided to get out of the holding business. The same will probably now happen to the market for Columbia Gas, Niagara Hudson, Public Service of New Jersey, and U. G. I., in each of which United Corporation owns more than 10 per cent, and to the market for North America, large blocks of which are held by the Harrison Williams' trusts.

United Statement Helpful

On the other hand the announcement that United Corporation will enter the underwriting field, particularly of utility issues, may greatly facilitate the revamping of the utility map. While the insurance companies may already be preparing to lap up some of the offerings about to come on the market through private subscription, and some of the power companies may, with cash obtained from their own offerings, be prepared to take up those of other companies, still a good many public offerings will be likely, and United should be a help in underwriting and distributing them. It might take some itself, provided they did not cause it to hold the proscribed excess over 10 per cent.

General opinion is that the utilities are decidedly favored by the elections, which make it quite unlikely that the PWA will have any more money for 45-55 per cent loan-and-grant offerings to municipalities. But this bullish implication is at least partially overshadowed by the uncertainties involved in the reorganization of the utility map, which will take a long time but now seems much nearer than it did even a month ago.

October Revenues Of Railroads Well Under 1937 Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $287,915,128 in October, compared with $306,731,524 in October, 1937, and $395,552,567 in the same month of 1930.

The 92 reporting railroads, the Association said, represent 82.3 per cent of the total operating revenues of all Class I carriers.

Freight revenues of the 92 reporting railroads amounted to $237,355,480 in October, compared with $250,632,926 in October, 1937, and $316,312,115 in October, 1930.

Passenger revenues in October, 1938, totaled $26,788,699, compared with $30,412,727 in October, 1937, and $44,4848,514 in October, 1930.

Heads Sugar Co.

Joseph F. Leete

Resigned as head of the Manufacturing Sales Division of National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey to become President of Industrial Sugars Corporation, which is erecting a refinery in Chicago to manufacture liquid sugars.

Expert Says TVA At Current Rates A Losing Project

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward L. Moreland, Dean of Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the TVA Investigating Committee that TVA rates must be increased 43 per cent to assure taxpayers the return of their eventual investment in the public power project.

He appeared before the Congressional investigating committee as a representative of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

Even if all available power were sold from the Tennessee Valley Authority's 11 existing or contemplated dams, Mr. Moreland said, income at present rates would fall $10,352,000 short of "out-of-pocket" costs annually. He based this estimate on his own allocation of TVA power production costs, an interest charge of 3½ per cent on this investment, and depreciation charges which he said were justified by his general experience.

Francis Biddle, committee counsel, disputed portions of Mr. Moreland's testimony and drew from him an admission that, if interest and depreciation combined were figured at nine-tenths of one per cent less than Mr. Moreland's allowance, present TVA rates "will produce a profit by your own figures."

Mr. Moreland said the deficit he predicted if present rates were maintained would represent a "direct added burden to the taxpayers of the country."

"It means that TVA rates should be increased in order to make TVA return to taxpayers—who are the real owners—the burden of investment created by TVA," he said.

When agreeing that the reduction of interest and depreciation charges below his figures would show a TVA profit, Mr. Moreland said:

"Yes, I'm agreeing with your arithmetic but not your suppositions."

New High Record For Federal Debt Of $38,527,824,089

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury figures disclosed the public debt reached a new record high of $38,527,824,089 in the first 4½ months of the fiscal year which began July 1.

The debt, boosted by the spending program authorized by the last Congress, was $1,363,083,774 higher than on July 1 and about $1,476,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Spending, paced by WPA, was $3,337,796,811 in the period, compared with $2,846,449,626 last year. WPA shot its payments to relief workers up from $484,078,574 in the 4½ months last year to $856,229,818 in the same period this year.

The $1,000,000,000 PWA program, meanwhile, caused little drain on the Treasury because Federal disbusements lagged behind the initiation of projects. PWA has spent only $31,427,246 of its new funds so far in the fiscal year.

Because of a decline in revenue, the deficit rose faster than expenditures. The deficit on November 15 was $1,242,060,237, compared with $680,305,154 on the same date in 1937. Revenue declines were spread alike over income, excise and customs receipts and only social security taxes were ahead of a year ago. Total revenues to November 15 were $2,095,736,573, compared with $2,166,144,471 in the corresponding period last year.

Steel Operations 75 P. C. in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Steel operations in Alabama will rise seven points to 75 per cent of capacity next week, reflecting improved demand in virtually all steel products.

The 75 per cent level represents a gain of more than 30 points from the summer low and is the highest figure attained thus far in 1938.

Industrial sources forecast resumption of operations at the rail mill of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. Dec. 1, and a possible further increase in steel output at Republic's Gulfsteel plant at Gadsden.

Pig iron production here remained at the highest level in several years with output estimated at more than 90 per cent of capacity.

Schedule of Major Concessions Granted Under New Trade Pact

List of articles of merchandise on which Britain gives reductions to United States.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is a list of some major concessions the United States granted under the British-American trade agreement, on imports from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, non-self-governing British colonies, most protectorates and protected states, Palestine and various other mandated territories:

Textile machinery:

Duty of 40 per cent reduced to flat rates of 20 or 25 per cent, depending upon type of machinery.

Sewing machines:

Machines valued at more than $75—duty reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. (15 per cent duty unchanged on machines valued at less than $75.)

On Wood Furniture, Fish

Wood furniture except chairs:

Forty per cent duty cut to 25 per cent.

Cigarettes:

Rate of $4.50 a pound plus 25 per cent reduced to $2.25 a pound plus 12½ per cent.

Agricultural and fishery products:

Canned herring—25 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent.

Green salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk—Duty of ¾ cent per pound reduced to ⅜ cent per pound.

Unboned and uncanned smoked or kippered herring—Duty reduced from 3 to 2 cents a pound.

Canned pineapples—Duty of 2 cents per pound cut to 1½ cents.

Jellies, jams, marmalades and fruit butters—35 per cent duty cut to 20 per cent.

Whisky, rum and gin:

Rate of $5 per proof gallon reduced to $2.50. (Same reduction was provided in Canadian trade agreement effective Jan. 1, 1936.)

Cotton manufactures:

Cotton yarns—Reductions ranging from 1-5 of 1 per cent to 7 per cent in existing duties depending upon fineness.

Cotton wearing apparel—Duty reduced from 37½ to 20 per cent on coats valued at $4 or more; dressing gowns and robes valued at $2.50 or more; underwear valued at $9 or more per dozen pieces; pajamas valued at $18 or more per dozen, and vests valued at $24 or more per dozen.

On Flax, Linoleum, Wool

Flax articles: Duty reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.

Fine plain-woven linens: Duty reduced from 35 to 20 per cent.

Linen table damask: Duty reduced from 45 to 25 per cent.

Linen napkins, sheets and pillow cases: Duty reduced from 40 to 25 per cent.

Plain linen handkerchiefs: Duty reduced from 35 to 20 per cent on unhemmed handkerchiefs and from 50 to 35 per cent on machine-hemmed.

Linoleum: Duty cut from 42 to 32 per cent on inlaid linoleum and from 35 to 25 per cent on other types.

Wool fabrics weighing more than 4 oz. per sq. yd.:

Value of Cloth	Rate Before Agreement	Rate Under Agreement
Not ov. 80c lb.	50c lb pl 50%	40c lb pl 45%
80c-$1.25 lb.	50c lb pl 50%	50c lb pl 40%
$1.25-$2 lb.	50c lb pl 55%	50c lb pl 40%
Over $2. lb.	50c lb pl 60%	50c lb pl 35%

Wool wearing apparel: Rate reduced from 33 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem to 33 cents and 30 per cent on apparel valued at not more than $4 per pound. Duty reduced from 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents and 30 per cent on articles valued at more than $4 per pound.

On Books, Leather, Furs

Classical, reference and scientific books and music: Duty reduced from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent.

Bovine sole and belting leathers: Duty reduced from 12½ to 10 per cent.

Under the agreement, the United States bound against change the free list treatment now accorded the following principal articles:

Undressed furs and fur skins; crude rubber and similar products; tin and scrap tin plate; works of art, antiques and old silver.

Electrical machinery and apparatus:

Duty of 35 per cent reduced to 22½ per cent on certain tobacco machines, 35 per cent duty cut to 20 per cent on cordage machines and 35 per cent duty reduced to 17½ per cent on telegraph apparatus, certain packaging machines, and ignition-type internal combustion engines.

Cutlery:

Rate of 16 cents each plus 45 per cent ad valorem reduced to 8 cents each and 25 per cent ad valorem on cutlery with bone handles. On cutlery with silver handles, duty of 16 cents each plus 45 per cent ad valorem cut to 16 cents each and 35 per cent ad valorem. Duty of 2 cents each plus 45 per cent ad valorem reduced to 2 cents each plus 25 per cent ad valorem on cutlery with wood handles less than four inches in length. Duty of 16 cents each plus 45 per cent ad valorem reduced to 10 cents each plus 25 per cent ad valorem on cutlery with silver-plated handles.

Living Costs Drop Slightly in October

NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of living of wage earners in the United States eased one tenth of one per cent in October, compared with the preceding month, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

The seasonal increase in coal prices was offset by declines in the cost of food and clothing, the Board said.

October living costs were put at 4.1 per cent under a year ago, 15.2 per cent below October, 1929, but 19.7 per cent higher than the 1933 low.

The Board is a research organization supported by contributions from private industry and business.

Register of items with tariff cuts given Great Britain by the United States.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is a list of some major concessions provided under the British-American trade agreement on United States exports to the United Kingdom:

Grain and grain products:

Wheat—Duty of 6 cents per bushel eliminated.

Rice—Duty reduced from 2 to 1-3 cents per pound.

Corn (other than flat white corn)—Ten per cent duty bound against change during life of the agreement; that is, assurances are given that there will be no change.

Meats and meat products:

Lard—Ten per cent duty eliminated.

Pork (chilled or frozen)—Present duty-free treatment bound against change and assurance given that "equitable quota treatment" will be accorded U. S. trade.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

Fruits and fruit products:

Apples (fresh)—Duty reduced from 24 to 16 per cent.

Peaches (canned)—Duty of approximately 20 per cent bound against increase.

Pears (fresh)—Duty reduced from 16 to 11 per cent.

Pears (canned)—Approximate 20 per cent duty bound against increase.

Raisins—Existing 35 per cent duty bound against increase.

Canned vegetables and vegetable products:

Asparagus, corn and beans—20 per cent duty cut to 10 per cent on asparagus and sweet corn; 20 per cent rate on beans bound against increase.

Miscellaneous agricultural products:

Raw cotton—Duty free treatment bound against change.

Raw tobacco — Assurance given that margin of preference now given empire-grown tobacco will not be increased.

Fish and fish products:

Oysters in shell—30 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent.

Salmon (chilled or frozen)—Duty of three cents per pound cut to 1½ cents.

Canned salmon—10 per cent duty bound against increase.

Wood and wood products:

Soft wood lumber—10 per cent duty cut to 4½ per cent.

Hickory, persimmon and cornel—Duty free treatment bound against change.

Other hard wood—10 per cent duty bound against increase.

Hard wood flooring—20 per cent duty cut to 17½ per cent.

Concessions on Machinery

Office machinery and appliances:

Typewriters—duty of about $22.50 each reduced to approximately $17.50 each on new standard typewriters.

Accounting and calculating machine—20 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent.

Cash registers and other office appliances—20 per cent duty cut to 15.

Metal furniture—20 per cent duty cut to 15.

Electrical machinery and appliances:

Electric refrigerators—Duty reduced from 20 to 15 per cent on refrigerators having storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic feet.

Vacuum cleaners—Duty cut from 20 to 15 per cent.

Electric heating and cooking apparatus—Duty cut from 20 to 15 per cent.

Other machinery:

Agricultural tractors—Duty reduced from 33 1-3 to 25 per cent on farm track-laying tractors suitable for hauling or pushing implements. Existing rate of 15 per cent on other tractors bound against increase.

Air conditioning equipment—20 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent.

Printing machines—20 per cent duty cut to 15.

Textile machines—20 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent on warp-tying and warp-drawing machines.

On Autos, Furs, Chemicals

Automobiles:

Agreement binds against increase in the extisting duty of 33⅓ per cent on automobiles of 25 horse power and over.

Leather and leather manufactures:

Women's and girl's shoes—20 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent on shoes valued at $3.33 or more per pair. On shoes valued at more than $2.50 but less than $3.33, a sliding-scale reduction is provided depending on value.

Fur skins:

Undressed fur skins—duty free treatment bound against change.

Textile products:

Silk hosiery—Duty cut from about 27 cents per pair to 20 cents per pair.

Women's cotton dresses—20 per cent rate bound against increase.

Chemical products:

Toilet preparations—30 per cent duty reduced to 20 per cent on tooth paste or powder, mouth washes, toilet creams, lip stick, rouge, and similar preparations.

Hard and soft soap—20 per cent duty reduced to 15 per cent.

The list of principal concessions provided under the agreement on United States exports into Newfoundland follows:

Wheat meal and flour—Free treatment bound against change.

Oranges and lemons—Free treatment continued.

Raisins—Duty of 3 cents per pound eliminated.

Lard—50 per cent duty cut to 30 per cent.

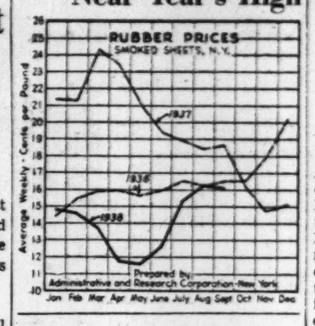
Mining machinery—Free treatment continued.

Paper and pulp making machines—Free treatment continued.

Anthracite Mine Prices Up

PHILADELPHIA — Leading producers of anthracite increased mine prices 15 cents a ton, effective November 7, on all prepared sizes from broken down to and including pea coal.

Rubber Prices Hold Near Year's High


RUBBER PRICES
SMOKED SHEETS, N.Y.
Average Weekly - Cents per Pound
1937
1938
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Chicago & Eastern Reorganization Plan Adopted by the ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has adopted a final plan of reorganization for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company. The new arrangement wipes out present common stockholders.

The plan reduces the railway's capitalization from about $81,000,000 to $61,000,000 and fixed interest charges from $1,772,810 annually to $509,140. In addition to the fixed interest charges, the plan provides contingent interest of $767,725 annually, but payment of this will be made only if earned.

The Virginia Transportation Company, which is controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, owns slightly more than 50 per cent of voting control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. This would be reduced to 12.4 per cent under the Commission's reorganization plan.

The plan now goes to the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Illinois for action: If approved by the Court, it will be submitted to security holders. Approval by two-thirds of each of the various groups of security holders would put the plan into effect. The Court, however, has authority to put it into effect even if it should fail of this approval.

The commission, in eliminating present common stockholders from participation in the reorganized company, said that "the equity of the holders of common stock in the company of the debtor, if such equity exists, has no value."

Present preferred stockholders would receive one share of new common for each share of preferred now held.

Other present security holders would receive new securities in exchange for their holdings, or cash settlements.

Social Security Payments Average $61.81 in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reported that old age insurance claims paid in October averaged $61.81, the highest since the program became effective January 1, 1937.

The number of claims certified for payment during the month was 17,515, amounting to $1,082,621. The claims were paid to wage earners who reached the age of 65 and to the heirs of those who had died.

Since the program began, 234,083 claims have been certified amounting to $9,622,360.

The number of claims certified in October, the amount of payments and the average by states included:

Conn.	315	$23,597	74.91
Maine	138	7,033	50.97
Mass.	779	51,511	66.13
N. H.	88	4,894	55.62
R. I.	199	10,452	52.53
Vt.	57	3,122	54.78
N. Y.	2,139	157,306	73.54
Del.	41	3,275	79.90
D. C.	100	7,159	71.59
Md.	320	18,279	57.12
N. C.	274	10,869	39.67
Va.	329	13,677	41.57
Ala.	278	11,355	40.85
Fla.	171	7,969	46.61
Ga.	263	12,319	46.84
Miss.	105	2,788	26.56
S. C.	170	6,062	35.66
Tenn.	286	10,301	36.73
Ark.	108	4,175	38.67
La.	242	10,902	45.05

Bank Clearings Off 2.8 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the five-day week ended Nov. 16 totaled $5,047,483,000, or 2.8 per cent under the $5,192,521,000 in the similar 1937 period, also a five-day week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total, however, was $632,954,000 larger than the preceding week's total of $4,414,529,000, in which activity was checked by the election day holiday.

Turnover at New York amounted to $2,967,130,000, a decrease of 3 per cent from the $3,059,956,000 a year ago. Volume in 21 cities outside New York was $2,080,353,000, or 2.4 per cent less than the $2,132,565,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

Among outside centers percentage gains over last year were shown by New Orleans, up 11.9 per cent, Boston 7.1, San Francisco 3.5, Philadelphia 3.4, and Portland, Ore., 3.2. Outstanding declines included Cincinnati, down 15.2 per cent, Detroit 13.3, Kansas City 11.8, and Pittsburgh 11.

Chicago clearings of $304,600,000 dipped 3.1 per cent below the $314,400,000 in 1937.

Anaconda Copper Net Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reported net profit for the September quarter amounting to $1,647,635 before depletion of metal mines, or 18 cents a share with no provision made for surtax on undistributed profits. This compares with $7,837,170 or 90 cents a share for the like 1937 period, and $1,624,847 for the June, 1938, quarter.

For the first nine months of 1938 net profit was $5,657,998, or 65 cents a share, compared with $26,965,164 or $3.11 a share for the like 1937 period.

Anglo-American Pact Seen Boon To Freer Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The signing of an Anglo-American trade agreement is of the utmost importance in stimulating and loosening international trade, in the opinion of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. "It means," says the Council, "a vast enlargement of the area of freer trade and should exert a powerful influence in determining the principles and practices by which international trade relationships in the future may be more uniformly governed, and thereby contribute in an increased degree to a maximum expansion of world commercial possibilities."

The Council recalls that the United States and the United Kingdom are the world's two greatest commercial nations and that an agreement between them must necessarily have salutary repercussions upon the rest of the trading world. An outstanding result of the agreement will, it holds, be a trade stabilization which will be an automatic inducement to greater trade.

Under the Ottawa Agreements the council found trade relations between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations unsatisfactory and that both nations had come to realize it. Trade had fallen off and the results expected from throwing more trade to members of the British Empire had not come up to expectations, the announcement said.

"To United States exporters," it comtinued, "the agreement is of considerable consequence as the opening of the door of opportunity to renewed American enterprise in United Kingdom and British colonial markets." Therefore the Council concludes that, although "none of the 18 agreements now in operation has presented so many difficulties in negotiation as that with Great Britain, none offers such favorable possibilities for a general advance in international trade."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept 863 Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER — Sell guaranteed nationally famous hosiery, lingerie, men's shirts, sold below store prices; generous commission, protected territory Cardinal, 320 5th Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

The NewMark Company
154 Nassau St., New York City
"Headquarters for Successful Direct-Sellers"
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS
EVERWEAR guaranteed first quality ringless hosiery; PRISCILLA guaranteed lingerie, slips, panties, gowns, pajamas; "SIX-YEAR" sheets and cases; Monogrammed WOOD compacts; Monogrammed PLAYING CARDS; CHARMS hard candy specialties, Play Houses, Santa Clauses, deluxe Holiday chocolates; other items.
Old-timers know our irresistible Holiday specialties make more money quickly, no matter what other Christmas lines they sell. Start now. Big commissions daily.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractive three-room furnished apartment, dinette; southern exposure; near Columbia; reasonable. RE. 7-1759.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux near church subway. SEndicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS & FURNISHINGS

N. Y. C.—For sale; 6-room furnished homelike apartment, fully rented $300, better price a cash. Apt 35, 611 West 111th St. Tel. Mo 2-8673.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

NEW '38 Plymouth Sedan; sell at cost. 1936 Ford deluxe 2-door Sedan, trunk, low mileage, $350.
Will trade on both of these cars.
CLYDE G. PATTEN
78 Brookline Ave., Boston COM. 8200

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
48 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET, lovely, restful home; excellent food; all improvements; by week or ideal for year-round guests; reasonable; booklet. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. 8.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 2622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WESTON, MASS.—Part of estate, consisting of 12-room house, 3 baths, garage, garden; modern heating system; exceptional location; by appointment only. Tel. Waltham 0235-M.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street Boston HAN 5971.

HELP WANTED

EASTERN metropolitan daily newspaper requires the services of a cartoonist capable of taking over the responsibility for ideas and drawing of a non-syndicated juvenile comic strip already successfully established; modest salary; good opportunity; state age and religion. Write Box X-95, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, Protestant or Christian Scientist to fill place in country home near Washington, D. C.; household of ten; delicious and refined cooking necessary. Box B-33 The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I. N. Y. 2 Middlemay Circle—Owner will sell attached end house with lovely grounds; 8 rooms, 3 bath rooms; finished cellar, extra lavatory; steamheated brick garage; open verandah; cost $34,200. Wonderful opportunity to buy for half price. Stadler

SEE NEXT PAGE

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TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Investment and Management of Property

AGENT ★ TRUSTEE ★ GUARDIAN ★ EXECUTOR

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

NEEDHAM
FOR SALE OR LEASE
NEW SINGLE HOUSES

Located in the Woodlawn Estates, off #705 Great Plain Avenue. Priced from $8600 to $9800, or will lease for $80 per month. Your choice of four brand new homes in the best location; near churches, schools, and shopping center. All improvements such as oil burner, separate stall shower, tile bath, extra lavatory first floor, playroom in basement, etc. Houses open Saturday and Sunday, 2 to 5 P. M., or telephone LAFayette 7182.
WILLARD WELSH & CO., Inc.
148 State Street, Boston

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass., 17-21 Winchester St.—Rooms, some with private bath; home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 260 Commonwealth Ave.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, small and large rooms; beautiful home; semi or private bath. COM. 7677.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house; grill if desired; bath on each floor. CIR. 6781.

BOSTON, 844 Beacon St.—Pleasant room; reasonable; walking distance from The Mother Church. Kenmore 5791.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Attractively furnished steam-heated room; centrally located; business woman or gentleman. Suite 2, 8 Fairmount Avenue; H. P. 0126.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Pleasant, spacious rooms in delightful home; elderly people preferred; board optional; near Christian Science church; convenient transportation. 542 Walnut St. New. No. 6326.

N. Y. C., East Thirties near Park—2 adjoining bedrooms, private living room, open fireplace; 2 gentlemen or business women. Tel. CAledonia 5-7559; references.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly. 50 Washington Sq. GR. 7-9353.

N. Y. C., 230 W 76th St. (Apt. 68)—Nicely furnished rooms; studios also; modern elevator apartment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Man would share large comfortable room with another man; twin beds. DUPont 1376; 2101 S St., N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Room and board (N. Y. C. preferred), for middle-aged woman, requiring special care; moderate price. Write Box K 29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SHOE REPAIRING

Braintree, Mass., 341A Washington St.
A. TASSINARY
Shoes Repaired and Custom Made

LEO SHOE REPAIR
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
348 Washington St., Braintree, Massachusetts

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship — Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT man, 50, desires connection; 18 years' Wall Street experience, 18 years mercantile field; adaptable; most anything. Write Box S-52, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WORK WANTED—ANY KIND

Willing, reliable, middle-aged man. J. H. FOX, 2400 Davidson Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT Manager-Housekeeper, School, Institution, private family, or useful companion; references. Write Box H 48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSERY-GOVERNESS-COMPANION — Experienced; willing to assist light household duties. Write Box W 53, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Housework; 4 hours daily for 5 days per week; intelligent colored girl; plain cook. Advertiser, 2452 7th Ave., c/o Lawrence, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, care of children or elderly person; will travel; highly recommended. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLASSES and private instruction in Speech, Drama, Bible Reading, Voice, Public Speaking, Interpretation. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, 31 Park Drive, Boston; Kenmore 1957.

DECEMBER 4 AT 4 P. M.

THE ROBERT MALONE CHORAL CONCERT In the Fountain Room of the Murray Hill Hotel N. Y. C. Tickets $1.00. Apply Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall.

HOW TO EXPRESS your personality through Speech, private-class lessons. M. Suzanne MacKay, Speech Specialist, Studio 510, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.—UNiversity 4-5790.

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Courses: Oral Interpretation of the Bible, Leah Bigelow Whidden, Graduate Leland Powers, Studio Barbizon Plaza, N. Y. C. Telephone RIverside 9-9756 before 11 mornings, late evenings.

VOICE FREEDOM ASSURED LOUIS DEJEY NEW YORK — HEMPSTEAD, L. I. 25 W. 67th St. TR. 7-9480 3 Colonial Road

WATERTOWN, Mass. — Teacher of piano. Leschitizky method, beginners and advanced pupils. Mrs. Marjorie L. Emery, 69 Waverley Ave., MID 4950-R.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H. Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3205.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939. screens repaired. Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900 Milford 1800. Fram. 3131 Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR — PATRONIZE
TEXACO STATIONS
Chas. B. Perham
Broadway and Franklin St.
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET — BELMONT

Thanksgiving Accessories
Roasters—Pyrex Ware
Carving Sets, etc.
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVE. — ARL. 0114

GIFTS
Thanksgiving Decorations
Place Cards and Favors
SHOP UNIQUE, Inc.
651 Mass. Ave. — Arl. 5896

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON
665 Mass. Avenue
ALTHAM
633 Moody Street
MALDEN
147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY
1223 Hancock Street

- Electrical Appliances
- Lamps and
- Schick Shavers $12.50

for Christmas Gifts
R. W. LeBARON, Inc.
452 MASS. AVENUE — ARL. 0222

Choice Turkeys and all the "fixings" for Thanksgiving Dinner
Free Delivery — Order Early
14 Pleasant Street Arl. 0580
JAMES O. HOLT

BEACON Jewelry Co
We Recommend
Hamilton, Elgin, Waltham, Gruen and Bulova Watches
466 Mass. Ave. — Arl. 5592

ARLINGTON
(Continued)

Say Thanks with Flowers
G. O. ANDERSON & SON
Incorporated
901 Mass. Ave. — Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford — Mys. 0600

BELMONT

Flowers, Plants and Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
WM. W. EDGAR CO.
541 Trapelo Road — BEL 0600

For the Thanksgiving Turkey
A Stainless Steel Roaster
ALLEGHENY STEEL From
P. R. WINTERS
HARDWARE
84 TRAPELO ROAD — BEL. 1540

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
General Tires
Willard Battery—Auto Accessories
Cor. Arlington and Belmont Sts., Watertown
Mid. 2612

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapello Road
Bel. 4185

Oysters	Pt. 29c and 39c
Fresh Scallops	29c lb.
Fresh Smelts	lb. 25c
Eastern Halibut	lb. 35c

Also Shore Haddock, Grey and Lemon Sole, Lobsters and Crab Flakes.

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. — BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD — BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

Thanksgiving Flowers
Chrysanthemums and Pompons
Cut Flowers
TOBEY the FLORIST
87 Leonard St. — Phone: BEL 2750

BEVERLY

CROMBIE'S
Beverly Flower Shop
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
298 CABOT STREET, TEL. 989

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart waving, lovely permanents, all kinds of beauty work
PATCH'S Beauty Salon
41 Winter St.
DEVonshire 8907
A member of the Coiffure Guild

BOSTON—Dorchester

MOVING — STORING
STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING — SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbot 2400

BOSTON—Hyde Park

George B. Anderson Co.
Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
Potted Plants, Cut Flowers
Fresh From Our Greenhouses
942 Hyde Park Ave. — Hyde Pk. 1930

HOLIDAY GIFTS
are ready for your selection. Make your headquarters at the
SUNNYSIDE SHOE & DRESS SHOP
Estab. 1889
1281 River St. — HYDe Pk. 1350

—FULL LINE—
Roasters and Double Roasters
Carving Sets
Electric Corn Poppers, Etc.
For Thanksgiving Needs
Kearney's Hardware
35 Fairmount Ave., Hyde Park H. P. 2461

HYDE PARK FLORIST
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
Cut Flowers—Corsages
Potted Plants
S. MATTHEWS — 984 HYDE PARK AVE.
HYDE PARK 2430

BOSTON—Milton

WHEELER FOOD MARKET
28 Central Ave., Milton Tel. Blu. 0900-0901
Serving Particular People for Nearly Forty Years
LETS TALK TURKEY

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARFAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

BRAINTREE
(Continued)

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agents for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

WALDECKER'S GREENHOUSES
Flowers Cut Fresh From Our Greenhouses
37 Sampson Ave. — Tel. Bra. 0063

ALVES GIFT and PHOTO SHOP
349 WASHINGTON ST., BRAINTREE, MASS.
Our Assortment of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
is now complete
All the new up-to-date designs.
Personal Cards at all prices.
We specialize in Gift Wrapping.

BROCKTON

Fraser's
Friday! Saturday!
OPPORTUNITY DAYS — STOREWIDE SALE!
Special Values on Winter Needs and Christmas Gifts

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY
on
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

Storey & Co
SALE!!
$59.75 and $65 Fur-Trimmed COATS
$48

Table Decorations Favors
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE
ST. MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

THANKSGIVING
Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
FLOWERS and PLANTS
W. W. Hathaway
INCORPORATED
21 Main Street — Tel. 319

New Selections for
THE HOLIDAY SEASON
TABLES, 3.50 to 12.50
CEDAR CHESTS and LAMPS
VISIT GIFT SHOP
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 MAIN STREET — BROCKTON, MASS.

THANKSGIVING DINNER
With All the Fixin's—75c
Windsor Restaurant & Sea Grill
NO LIQUORS SERVED
16 W. Elm Street
Brockton, Mass.

SOARS MARKET
MEATS—GROCERIES—FISH
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Deliveries in Brockton
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
294 Pleasant Street — Tel. 1794

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Asp. 1436 *Fine Watch Repairing*
Holmberg & Douglas
Jewelers
Complete Line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches
Hamilton—Waltham—Elgin
1332 Beacon St., Coolidge Cor.

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* — *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

WINTER-PROOF YOUR CAR
AT THE
Beaconsfield Garage
106 BEACONSFIELD ROAD
ASP. 0370 — ASP. 0800

BOYLSTON PHARMACY
823 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill
Well Known Makes of
TOILETRIES and CANDIES
VISITORS Enjoy Our Excellent Soda Fountain
Delivery Service — Call LON. 4520

STONE BROTHERS
1340 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner
The Dependable Store for Men
High Grade Men's Wear
SPECIAL
All Wool Scarfs — $1.95

ALLSTON HAND LAUNDRY
Owned and Operated by Women
We call for and deliver in the Newtons, Brookline, Brighton and Cambridge.
STA. 0454 — 63 Harvard Ave., Allston

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M 9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dress up for the Holidays, Junior, Misses, Women's individually styled Dresses suitable for wear to the smartest functions.
Chic Hats—Hosiery—Barbizon Lingerie
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Mass.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard St. — ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Refurnish — *Your Kitchen for Thanksgiving*
PYREX—STAINLESS STEEL ROASTING PANS
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET — TROW. 6760

Cammarata Valet
Shoe Rebuilders — Tailors — Cleansers — Hat Renovators
Work Done While You Wait
Call and Delivery Service
ELIOT 8899
25A Brattle St., Brattle Sq., Cambridge

W. F. HAWKER CO.
Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey
and bring the children to see the live turkey.
1673 MASS. AVE. — TRO. 7600

Men's Shirts
Arrow Shirts, $2 to $5
Coop Broadcloth, $1.50 and $1.85
Coop Oxford, $1.85 and $2.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

Fiske's
Thanksgiving Favors and Gifts
Ice Cream Made of Real Cream Only
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
PAYSON PARK — 833-835 BEACON ST.
BELMONT — NEWTON CENTRE
HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON
Confections and Gifts Only

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square — **Covin** — KIRk. 1212

Refurnish
One Room at a Time
During Our Anniversary Sale
ANDERSON & RUFLE

J. McKENNA
R. C. A. Victor Radio
Classical and Dance Records
19 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Kir. 0809
Do your Christmas shopping early

Thanksgiving Flowers
KUPERSMITH
FLORIST
KIRKLAND 5442
17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
We Telegraph

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road — Concord 110

29 MAIN ST., CONCORD 435
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Fresh Fruits, Figs, Dates, Nuts for
Thanksgiving Turkeys
AT
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 MASS. AVE. — TEL. 1880

DEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE — FRANKLIN
CANTON — NEEDHAM
DEDHAM — STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Atlantic Service Station
It is time to Change Your Crankcase, Transmission and Rear End to Winter Lubricant
Let Us Do It for You
—Also Supply your Anti-freeze Solution
HENRY NORWELL, Mgr.

ROSEN'S
Headquarters for Turkey Roasters and Kitchenware
Buy Now for Thanksgiving
ROSEN'S
Hardware, Paints, Sporting Goods
Phone 2080 — 32 Milton St., E. Dedham

WHEN THINKING OF GIFTS THINK OF
GEISHECKER'S
586 HIGH STREET, DEDHAM, MASS.
Phone 0619

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

DEDHAM
(Continued)

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue — Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. — Res. Ded. 0507

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
#1 Burners
>ELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

High Street Market
Libby's Golden Bantam Corn.....3 cans 34c
Libby's Sweet Mixed Pickles.....25c jar
Order your Birds Eye Turkey Early
695 High Street — Westwood
Phone Ded. 2214
A. R. Meissner, Prop.

EVERETT

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Flower Phones
Everett 3316—3317
When You Think of FLOWERS Think of
MAXWELL THE FLORIST, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
409 BROADWAY, EVERETT SQUARE
EVERETT, MASS.

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S
Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED IN 1877

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford — The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

F. A. Lane Company
See the Grand
NEW OVERCOATS
for Men and Boys
Values are exceptional this season.

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street — Tel. 475—4025

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

COAL — COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

HAVERHILL

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street
FOR WOMEN
Red Cross Shoes, $6.50 pair
Foot Haven Shoes, $5.00 pair
FOR MEN
Florsheim Shoes, $6.75 pair
Freeman Shoes at $5.00
ALL WELTS

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue — Tel. 5310
Have Your Car WINTER-PROOFED NOW and avoid the last-minute rush.
Mobile-Freezone—Prestone

For Thanksgiving
Our Home Made Ice Cream
Place your Orders Early
Our Special Chocolates, 50c lb.
Kemp's Salted Nuts, Cream Mints
Candied Fruits, Hard Candies
Pickards Cozy Corner
20 WINTER STREET — TEL. 2479

HERE ARE OVERCOATS
Big, warm, burly Ulsters, Chesterfields, Conservative Models, Soft Woolly Fleeces. Distinguished Herringbones and Cheviots.
YES, MEN, HERE ARE OVERCOATS! $35
Charge It—Pick Your Way to Pay!
Nichols and Morse Co.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street — Phone 2090
Let Us Supply Your Needs for THANKSGIVING
CHOICE TURKEYS
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits and Nuts.
Including Groceries Nationally Advertised

HINGHAM

ECONOMICAL COOKING
with Westinghouse Ranges and Hingham's Low Electric Rates
See Models at
Driscoll Radio & Electric
SOUTH STREET, HINGHAM, MASS.

HINGHAM
(Continued)

TURKEY TIME SPECIALS
"WEAR-EVER ROASTERS"
Prices from $1 to $2 Less Than Regular
Visit our GIFT and TOY DEPT. and select your CHRISTMAS GIFTS which are now on display.
E. E. Bickford & Co.

26 Main St., Hing. 0335
Lovell the Florist
Is Ready to Serve You
CHOICE FLOWERS and PLANTS for THANKSGIVING
"Flowers Wired"

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

For Narrow-Heel Feet
Wilbur Coon shoes are built with special measurements so that we can fit you perfectly at the five important fitting points . . . Length, Width, Waist, Instep, and Heel.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Quality
SUITS, TOPCOATS
OVERCOATS
$19.75 and up
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

60th Anniversary Sale
Sound Values in Good Furniture
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
170-180 Common Street

"You'll find it at Treat's"
See Our
THANKSGIVING SPECIALS
ROASTERS — DOUBLE BOILERS
ELECTRICAL ROASTERS
CUTLERY
All at Reasonable Prices!
TREAT
HARDWARE CORPORATION
"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"
582 Essex St. — Dial 5115 — 25 B'way

Furred Hats
$5.98 to $12.50
to dress up your cloth coat or to match your fur one.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

Delicatessen and Groceries
Home Cooked Ham a Specialty
Also Fresh Cooked Salted Nuts
HAROLD WOOD
70 Massachusetts Ave., No. Andover

WEINER'S FURS
Fur coats that are made right and will wear accordingly, at prices you wish to pay.
276 ESSEX STREET

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

A Happy Thanksgiving with FLOWERS from
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant St., Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

Bateman's
CHRISTMAS DOLLS
have arrived
There are baby dolls, character dolls and French dolls. Come in and see them.
1785 MASS. AVE. — TEL. LEX. 0283

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

Fifty Christmas Folders
Imprinted with your own name, $1.00. (Fifty of one or ten cards of each design). Order early.
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 0064
FREE DELIVERY

We invite you to a preview of our largest and most interesting Christmas stock. Ask about our budget plan.
FORREST E. KING
WATCHES • JEWELRY • GIFTS
6 WALTHAM ST. — LEXINGTON 0991-J

Get Ready for Winter
Mackinaws—Sweaters—Socks
Gloves—Underwear
Flannel Shirts
Below Boston Prices
READY'S
MEN'S-BOYS' STORE

MARTIN'S FOR QUALITY
Kelling Butter Toasted Salted Nuts, Whitman, Cynthia Sweets and Gobelin Chocolates
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 MASS. AVE. — TEL. LEX. 0373

CARLSON & BROWN
East Street — Tel. Lex. 0589
THANKSGIVING FLOWERS and PLANTS
in Varied Colors

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.

Boned Fine Rib Roast	49c lb.
Large Juicy Florida Oranges	25c doz.
Native Pascal Celery	19c bch.
Wright's Poultry Farm Eggs. Lge., 59c doz.; med., 49c doz.	
Heinz Mince Meats (one of the finest of all Mince Meats). 1 lb. tin, 25c; 1 lb. jar, 35c; 2 lb. tin, 39c; 2 lb. jar, 59c.	
The Famous Ritz Crackers	1 lb. box 19c
Special—"English Quality" Biscuits (filled and plain cookies)	21½ lb. box 59c

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 1880
Please Place Orders Early for
Thanksgiving Turkeys
Fresh Vegetables, Large Variety of Fruits, Figs, Dates, Nuts

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Thanksgiving Sale of Housewares
Everything to Make the Dinner a Success but the Food
Thanksgiving Goodies
Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Tarts, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Relishes, Candies. All Homemade and of the Best Materials.
Baskets Made Up to Order
Lowell Women's Exchange
RENDEZVOUS RESTAURANT
24 Middle Street

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

SCOTT
JEWELRY COMPANY
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Radios—Luggage

It's Coat Week at CHERRY & WEBB'S
Noted in Lowell for Complete Assortments

LYNN

"The House for Service"
A FINE DISPLAY
of New and Attractive
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
W. B. GIFFORD
99 and 97 MARKET STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO
Oldest Radio Sales and Service House in Lynn
C. V. Stackpole and Son, Inc.
27 MARKET ST. — BREAKERS 5348

LOBSTER POT
Charming Atmosphere, Delicious Food
Our Lobster Dinners Are Famous
Luncheon, 50c-85c — Dinners, $1.00-$2.00
923 Washington St. — Jackson 0048
Our famous fried live lobster meat—sweet as a nut.

Doty
Christmas Cards
Doty's
155 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Latest Designs in Beautiful and Useful Gifts in Jewelry
Priced from $1.00 and up.
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, corner BUFFUM STREET

LYNN
(Continued)

SAMSON De Luxe Card Tables
New 1939 Models
Stainproof, washable tops . . . double braced legs . . . protected corners . . . 2 coaster ash trays. Choice of six designs. A $4.00 value.
$2.98
Goddard Bros.
Market Street — Breakers 1737
In the Downstairs Gift Bazaar

MALDEN

"KALI-STEN-IKS"
America's Finest Shoes for Children
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden — Tel. 1487

Why Not a
HAMILTON WATCH
Always the Practical Gift
The Very Best — All Prices
GEORGE DOWNIE
Jeweler
28 PLEASANT STREET — MALDEN

THANKSGIVING DAY,
November 24th
May we help you select a bouquet or a lovely plant for Thanksgiving?
E. D. KALBACK & Son, Florist
George H. Pike, prop.
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

BETTER TURKEYS
at
SIDELINGER'S MARKET
519 MAIN ST., MALDEN

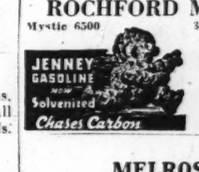
ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS
Skilled in all types of Bank and Real Estate Work. Estimates given on in or out of town work.

HALL'S MARKET
Thanksgiving Turkeys
Place your order early
Tel. 0563
73-77 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS — COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 0800

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 — 364 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LADIES' and MISSES'
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and ACCESSORIES
MEN'S and BOYS'
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
THE JONES STORES
MELROSE

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street — Tel. Mel. 4047

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin St.
Phones 3400-1-2-3

Monitor Readers!
We appreciate your yellow slips
WHITTEMORE'S
"Your Hardware Store"
531 Main Street — Tel. Mel. 0900

Friendly and Courteous Service
AMOCO GAS STATION
Next to Wyoming Depot — Mel. 2052

Kernwood Cleaners
Cleansing, Pressing, Dyeing, Laundry
Prompt Calls—Quick Delivery
Ask for MR. HORTON
TEL. MEL. 2281
147 W. EMERSON STREET

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street — Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK — for women
CHASE'S — for children
DOUGLAS — for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN
Thanksgiving Dinner 1.25
Hopkins Ice Cream Ribbon Candy

SELWYN BEAUTY SALON
920 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1927
Permanent Waving
The Beauty Salon that is entirely different. Specializing in the art of Feminine Beauty

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
and other flowers in variety
The Miller Rose Company
Great Plain Avenue Needham 1307

Everyone who had a turkey from Crossman's own flock last year, wants one for
THANKSGIVING
IMPORTANT—ORDER NOW TO BE SURE OF DELIVERY.
CROSSMAN'S
Great Plain Avenue Need. 0012

NEEDHAM'S Only Delicatessen
STUYVESANT'S FOOD SHOP
Nr. Theatre Open Sundays

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST
Fancy Northern Turkeys
at Lowest Market Price
Please let us have your order now.
Sutton's Market
Phone Need. 1643 Free Delivery

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Paul E. Richwagen and Sons
INCORPORATED
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
HIGHLAND AVE. NEED. 0652

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res., Tel. 7934-R Shop, Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Cape Cod Milk Fed Turkeys for Thanksgiving
AT
TABER'S MARKET
"Where the good things gather."

Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE ,5000

Bush & Co., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Tel. 3790 and 3791

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., next west to Y. W. C. A.

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 Pleasant St., The Masonic Bldg.

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
"Christmas Gift Days"
Coming Soon to
The "Friendly Store"
THE C. F. WING CO.
790-794 Purchase Street, New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

STAR STORE
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
We Are Ready to Supply Your "Thanksgiving Needs"

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Thanksgiving Coat Sale!
Quality in woolens, furs, and tailoring at definite price reductions.

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TURKEY TIME
Fresh, Plump, Tender
New. No. 7062, 7063
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 Washington Street

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 0072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4014-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bca. 2092

NEWTON—AUBURNDALE

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Glass Paint-Varnish Lubricating Chemicals
ROASTING PANS
2088-A Commonwealth Avenue

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Member F. T. D. A.
Beautiful Flowers for Thanksgiving
Wes. New. 1271 2098 Comm. Ave.

NEWTON CENTER

MADAME RUTH BEAUTY SALON
suggests a *becoming upswing* with a
CUSTOM PERMANENT
by M. Louis
our new hair stylist
36 Langley Rd. Cen. New. 0607

LARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS
CEN. NEW. 0590

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

GIFTS
OPENING NOV. 19
Thanksgiving Greeting Cards
Stationery Jewelry
The Middle Door
1158 Walnut St. Cen. New. 5719

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

FINE FOODS
WALNUT DELICATESSEN
339 Walnut St. Open Sundays and Holidays

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

RCA Victor
Authorized Dealer
Sales and Service

GARDEN CITY RADIO CO.
Sales and Service
333 Walnut St., Newton North 4751

HOWES
BONDED CLEANSERS—LAUNDERERS
Announces
the opening of another store for the convenience of the NEWTONVILLE residents at
314 WALNUT STREET
Tel. NEWton North 8570
REASONABLE PRICES
Our Newton Center Store is at 831 BEACON ST. CEN. NEW. 4014

Flowers for Thanksgiving
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut St., New No. 5619

NEWTON—Waban

Lovely Flowers
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Flowering and Foliage Plants
Corsages
BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY
Beacon and Chestnut Sts., Cen. New. 5366

NEWTON—West Newton

A-B-C DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
WES. NEW. 2600
INVISIBLE MENDING
Prices Moderate
We do not solicit by telephone.

NORWOOD

FURNITURE VALUES
Distinction and Style in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
Phone Norwood 1132

RED CROSS Shoes
REGAN'S Shoe Corner

—the alice shop—
Christmas Gifts in Glass, Crockery, China and Chromium
Stationery and Novelties
711 Washington St. Norwood 0636-W

BAKER'S
DODGE-WILSON
Linen Dinner Sets
Linen Luncheon Sets
for Thanksgiving
THE BOND SHOP
683 WASHINGTON ST., NORWOOD, MASS.
Try Our GORDON *Hosiery*
79c to $1.00
GORDON ALWAYS SATISFIES
Gifts of Distinction
Spreads—Jewelry—Bags—Flowers
Blankets—Handkerchiefs—Underwear

FURLONG'S
Cloverleaf Candies
Ice Cream
Sweets and Nuts for your Thanksgiving Table
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

SHALETT'S Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for 6 months without any extra cost.
702 NORTH ST. Dial 5475

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Blanche's Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Individuality in Haircutting
166 North St., Dial 2-4022, Miller Bldg.

Clarice Corset Shop
"MISS SIMPLICITY"
A New Idea in Foundation for Beauty and Comfort. For all types of figures.
Sizes 32 to 48, Priced $3.50 to $18.00
445 NORTH ST., opp. Maplewood Ave.

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Engelmann Florists
INC.
Flowers for Thanksgiving
14 South Street Dial 5944

Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women
JACK O'LANTERN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
88 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Personalize Your Gifts
Have them Monogrammed
England Brothers

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Dependable Good
TURKEYS
FOR THANKSGIVING
Place Your Order Now
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
Thanksgiving Pies
Bread and Rolls

General Motors Home Radio from $16.95 up
JACK ROSE, INC.
78 WEST STREET

THE KARMELKORN SHOP
Assorted Nuts for Thanksgiving, 49c lb.
Home-made Candies
424 NORTH ST. MAIL ORDERS FILLED

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

You Will Enjoy Your Dinner More
if you serve it on your Favorite Tablecloth and have it OLD COLONY Refreshed.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

Lovely Flowers
FOR THANKSGIVING
Pompons and Choice Cut Flowers
Patterson's Flower Shop
1283 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

FOY'S MARKET, INC.
Choice Selection of
TURKEYS and
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Greeting Card Shop
Special Cards for Christmas
All Members of Family Employed
Foreign Language Neighbor Overseas
17 BEAL ST. WOLLASTON

GAMBLE'S MARKET
FOR THANKSGIVING
Northern and Native Turkeys
BIRDS EYE
1551 HANCOCK STREET

QUINCY (Continued)

Dresses Hosiery Underwear
Evelyn Jenny
Regular and Half Sizes 11—42

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Also Full Line of New Coats
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 3570 1249 Hancock St.

WILLIAM E. FRITZ
JEWELER
Sterling Silver Carving Set, $5.00
Choice Glass Stemware
1343 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
Star Bundle, 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything Including Shirts
Washed and Ironed
22 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. Ston. 0407

SALEM

CONNELLY'S
Maker of Fine Candies
Thanksgiving Specialties
Fresh Roasted Nutmeats, 49c and 75c lb.
Walnut, Peanut Butter and Cherry Stuffed Dates, 40c lb.
Our Famous Chocolates and Bon Bons, 60c lb, 2 lbs. $1.00
266 Essex St., Salem Central Sq., Lynn.

SMART HATS
Inexpensively Priced
GERTRUDE METCALFE
MILLINER
29 NORTH ST., opp. LYNDE ST.

Buy Your
Thanksgiving Poultry
at
O. L. Bowman & Sons, Inc.
279 Essex Street Tel. 5200—5201—5202

SHARON

The **PETTEE COMPANY**
Thanksgiving Turkeys
NORTHERN QUALITY
Order Now
Post Office Square Sharon 921

JOHN COLANERI
PRESSING
REPAIRING
Post Office Square Tel. 2091
TAILOR and CLEANSER

SHARON—WRENTHAM

HOLIDAY TURKEYS
Call at the Farm
CALEB W. CRANDALL
103 East St., Route 140
Member Massachusetts Turkey Growers Assn.
Mail Orders
Wrentham 188

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stellar
Sparrow Bldg.
Davis Sq.,
Somerville
You are invited to stop in and see our new modern store and new stock of suits and overcoats, $22.50 to $85.00

W. B. SELLER'S MARKET
The Busy Little Store Where Quality Counts
Fresh Turkeys and Poultry
for Thanksgiving
Also Birds Eye Frosted Foods
147-B Highland Ave. Pros. 7114-5

Alfred A. Veasie's Market

Lovely Fresh Turkeys
Chicken and Fowl with all the fixings
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
266 Broadway Somerset 2610

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

S. POSSICK
Furniture and Upholstering Co.
You are invited to come and see our new and larger home with complete line of furniture.
Two doors below our former location. Next door to Goldkauf's.
280 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

QUINTON'S MARKET, Inc.
Meats and Provisions
THANKSGIVING TURKEYS
Chicken and Fowl
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
267 Elm St., Davis Sq. Som. 3131-2

GORIN'S for Values
For the Entire Family and the Home
The best in town for the price. Come and se our big new basement. Shop at either of our stores.
9 BOW STREET UNION SQUARE
256 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

Parke Snow INC.
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers for Thanksgiving
Cut Flowers—Potted Plants
Grown on the Premises
Brighten Every Day With Flowers
328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq.—Union Sq.
and
439 Mass Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CAMEO
Serving United Dairy Ice Cream
CANDY
SPECIAL 40c Luncheon Each Day
183½ State St., near Maple

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2133

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

Quality FURNITURE
Made to your special order, if you wish.
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephones 3421—3422

Thanksgiving Dinner $1.50
This delicious dinner prepared in our kitchen by women experienced in the art of home cooking.
White linen, candles, favors contribute to the home-like atmosphere you desire for your Thanksgiving Dinner.
Leonard's 35 MAIN STREET TEL. 191

Thanksgiving
Everything Here to Make the Feast a Success
Right Goods at Right Prices
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
The Complete Food Store
PHONE 940

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

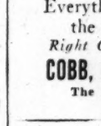
HEATH'S
393 MOODY ST. WALTHAM 3285
Costume Jewelry, Silk or Rayon Underwear
Neckwear including Ascot Scarfs and Squares
Henley Clothes
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Waltham 1884

GEO. I. KELLY

ELLISON PARK MARKET
Turkey
and All That Goes With It
for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
Free Delivery
470 Main Street Tel. Wal. 3080

All the Fixings
for Your Thanksgiving Dinner
ADAMS CREAMERY
Eggs, Butter and Canned Goods at Reasonable Prices
745 Moody, cor. Orange Tel. 2937-M

WATERTOWN



Large Chrysanthemums
for the
Thanksgiving Table
and Pompons in Assorted Colors.
RALPH W. MASON
113 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 4972-W

WATERTOWN (Continued)

EVENTUALLY! Why Not Now!
Try getting your milk in the famous cream top bottle.
C. L. Woodland
33 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3813

WELLESLEY

YOUR CAR—is it ready for winter?
. . . Anti-Freeze . . . complete winter lubrication and oil . . . a battery that will start a cold motor . . . tires with good treads to minimize skidding . . . a real defroster to keep ice off the windshield . . . a dependable heater, etc. May we give you a check-up? We will gladly call for and deliver your car.
COLLEGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
161 Linden St., Wellesley Wel. 2710

For Individuality
J. E. RUSSO'S hair stylists
WELLESLEY 2787 85 CENTRAL ST.

GUARANTEED USED CARS
WELLESLEY AUTO SALES
Washington St. at Kingsbury
Tel. Wel. 0800

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

STAR MARKET CO.
SPECIAL
NATIVE POULTRY
Fowl, 5 to 6 lb. average; Chicken, 4 lb. average; Broilers, 2½ to 3 lb. average, 27c lb.
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

Clothes to Express Yourself
GROSS STRAUSS
19 and 21 Central Street
Wellesley, Mass.
Telephone Welles. 0334

Your Selection of
DRESSY HATS
awaits you at
Terr-Germaine
HAT SHOPPE
15 Central St., Wellesley Tel. 1028-R

HAND PRESSING TO preserve original shape and style of your clothes.
Suits and Coats Made to Order
A. ALBERICE, *Custom Tailor*
formerly of F. L. DUNNE & CO.
37 Grove St. (nr Seiler's) Wel. 1025-M

WELLESLEY HILLS

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1436

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Storm Windows
SAVE HEAT
RHINES LUMBER CO.
Tel. Weymouth 1640

I. BLOOM & SON'S MARKET
Lincoln Square Ph. Weymouth 0248
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Stock Fancy Groceries
Best Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Poultry
Fancy Baskets for All Occasions

WINTHROP

JOHNSON BROS. MARKET
75 Jefferson Street, Winthrop Center
See us before you buy your turkey. We shall be proud of our high quality turkeys at REAL LOW PRICES.
Leave your order with us now and be doubly sure of a choice, plump bird.
We will also have a full line of choice dates, figs, nuts, pudding and all the fixin's.
Free Delivery Anywhere in Winthrop
Just Tel. Ocean 0513

SPECIAL FOR THANKSGIVING
Sultana Roll
with Claret Sauce
Our own specially selected and Salted Peanuts — Cashews — Pecans and Walnuts.
Hamm's STORES
HAM MADE, HOME MADE CANDIES
Tel. Beach—Oce. 0057. Center—Oce. 0760
Highlands—Oce. 1668

Bread and Pie Shop
21 SOMERSET AVENUE
For Your Christmas Dinner
Plum Pudding and Fruit Cakes
ALSO
Delicious Bread, Rolls, Cake, Pastry
ESTABLISHED 1925

W. H. RUTTLE
FLORISTS
Flowers for Thanksgiving
9 Bartlett Road Ocean 0030

WORCESTER

'blue coal' New England Coke Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
E. P. and O. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 3-3181

It's None Too Early to Select Your
Christmas Men's Ties
Selections are complete.
SLOCUM'S 476 Main Street

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 11½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under Boxes or these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Comma Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly and delivered to the Monitor office.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

CORNWALL — Handloom weaving, natural dyeing, spinning; pupils taken; also a few guests; vegetarians welcomed. Padstow Weavers, Mill Sq. Padstow

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 13 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 139 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship; near sea; beach hut; home life; careful supervision with own children. MRS. LUKE, Rvelanda, Chester Road, Branksome Park

FLATS TO LET

PAIGNTON—Small furnished flat; modern; south aspect; convenient shops and buses. The Fuchsias, Lower Penns Rd., Preston, Paignton.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ESTEY ORGAN—Two manual and pedal Estey Phonorium Organ, oak case, valued at £150; seen at any time; will accept 50 guineas. JOHN DYERS, Kings Road, Southsea, Hants.

GIFTS

GIFTS for Christmas and all occasions may be found in the GIFT SALON (above Midland Bank), 4 Love Lane, Pinner, Middx.

HOUSES FOR SALE

N. CORNWALL—For sale, freehold, well-built house; small town; all services; sheltered, sunny; garden; also suitable cafe or studio. Box W-1211, BCM/CSM, London.

NR. CARDIFF—Villa, convenient Treforest Trading Estate. Apply Nantgarw House, Nantgarw, Cardiff, Taffs Well 57.

HOUSES TO LET

BERKSHIRE—Country house on private lane to let furnished 6 months or less; 10 gns. week, reduction long let; 7 bedrooms (1 out), H. & C. basins, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, central heating, garden room, garage 3 cars; hard court; golf and squash courts ½ mile. LADY C. E., Dower House, Burchetts Green, Nr. Maidenhead.

CORNWALL, near Helston—Roomy thatched cottage, furnished; situated on farm; garden; 3 bed, 2 reception, indoor sanitation, geyser bath; 5 miles sea. Box W-661, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

AGENT for leading companies. T. P. PARDOE, Nantgarw House, Nantgarw, Cardiff. Taffs Well 57.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
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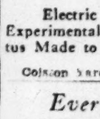
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Daily Features Page

Roger P. Scroggins

Scroggins Finds a Good Deal Left

Everyone on the Common poured into the sympathetic ear of Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, on his return to the Common after an absence of many months, the stories of what had happened during the Great Hurricane. Fib told him about trees uprooted. Florrie told him of limbs broken from trees. Osmun, his nephew, told him other things. And he saw with his own eyes some of the signs of the great wind—the stumps of trees and the scarred arms of many of his friendly maples, willows, and elms. He had nothing to say about all that had happened. He just listened and looked around him.

One bright morning, with Fib the sparrow and Florrie the pigeon, he made a tour of the Common and the Garden. He didn't tell them what he was thinking. They felt sure he was thinking about something because, every tree he came to, he saluted. To the great beech, he bowed and smiled, sweeping his hat in a bow which almost scraped the ground. To maples, cottonwoods, Scotch elms, English elms, American elms,

Scroggins Bowed to Every Tree

each in turn, he gave a similar cordial salute.

"Why do you bow and smile and take off your hat to the trees?" said Fib.

Scroggins had nothing to say. Fib was obviously nettled by not knowing what the venerable squirrel was thinking. Florrie gave no sign of caring, because she didn't care.

Scroggins stopped in front of each bed in the Public Garden, tucked in for the winter with a blanket of soft earth, poked his cane into the earth, smiled and said, "Good." He said the same to the grass, and the same to the water of the Lake, and the same to pigeons and to sparrows as they flitted by or scurried by on foot.

"Why do you say, 'Good'?" asked Fib, with such eagerness that he nearly shook some tail feathers off.

Scroggins led his two friends to a spot under a tulip tree. Fib flitted to and fro expectantly. Florrie merely winked.

"Now, my friends," said Scroggins, "I'll tell you; and it's all quite simple: Since I came back, I've heard nothing but the hurricane. The wind did this. The wind did that."

Fib interrupted. "And the wind did!"

"It did," agreed Scroggins. "And it makes us sad to see what happened to our friends. But this morning I decided I would go out, and feel good about what we still have! That's what I've been doing. I find a good deal left, and I'd like to let everything that's left know I'm glad it still is."

Fib didn't quite understand, but he grasped enough to use as news. He flew off in what seemed at first to be opposite directions, but really was just Fib winding up for a flight, and told the entire population of the Common that Scroggins had found a good deal left. Florrie admitted to Mr. Scroggins that what he had been doing was agreeable to her, because there was some truth in it.—George L. Moore.

(Mr. Scroggins appears on Fridays)

In Lighter Vein

Evidence

"Progress is hitting our town."

"How's that?"

"At church the other Sunday, somebody dropped a zipper in the collection plate."—Montreal Star.

That's Right

"Maybe this Scotch thrift thing is overdrawn."

"What do you mean?"

"So far I've never heard of a two-kilt suit."—Sarnia Observer.

Justified

Tenant: "Why raise my rent when I am only occupying a miserable little attic?"

Landlord: "Well, you use the stairs more than anybody else."—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Cause and Effect

Wife: "John, the butcher will not give us any more credit—what will become of us?

Husband: "We'll be vegetarians."—Deutsche Illustrierte.

Hm-m!

Christmas shopper: "What is the use to which this article is put?"

Clerk: "I really don't know—but I think it is intended to be sold for a Christmas present."

Sh-h!!

First War Correspondent: "Did your dispatch get past the censor?"

Second War Correspondent: "Only the part that wasn't true."

First War Correspondent: "Well, isn't that all your paper wants?"

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Wide World Photo

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Dec. 2, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

Give Joy to Gain It

All who joy would win
Must share it—happiness was born a twin.

—Lord Byron.

Quotation for Today

THE best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.

—CATO

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes 'Shooting Stars' Shoot?

On almost any clear night an observer can see luminous bodies in the sky shoot or fall swiftly and suddenly, like stars hurled from their appointed places. If these shooting or falling stars, as they are popularly called, were actually distant suns (real stars) rushing to their doom, then the sky-maps of astronomers would require constant revision, for it has been estimated that as many as 20,000,000 of these bodies "shoot" every 24 hours.

However, these sky-travelers are not stars at all, but meteors. The word "meteor" is from the Greek meaning "things in air"; and meteors are fragments of stone or stone and mineral of varying size, which enter the earth's atmosphere from outer space.

These fragments travel at such extreme speeds through space that friction with our atmosphere heats them to luminosity, and most meteors burn up completely before striking the earth. A few, however (about 1 in 20,000,000), succeed in reaching the earth's surface, and they are known as "meteorites." Meteorites range in size from small stones and mineral fragments to huge masses.

Great showers of meteors have been seen; and during these celestial displays, observers have noted that although the meteors fell at various points in the sky, their luminous trails, if prolonged in the direction from which the meteor came, all intersected at a single point. This point is called the "radiant." Their trails converging showed that the meteors were traveling in parallel lines, for parallel lines (as, for example, railroad tracks) appear to meet when extended indefinitely.

These meteors which travel in regular paths and recur at established intervals are probably fragments of a comet, or a comet's tail. The showers are named for the constellation in which the radiant point is located. One of the best known displays is the Perseid, named for the constellation of Perseus, which appears yearly and reaches a maximum on Aug. 11 or 12, when as many as 120 meteors an hour may be seen in northern latitudes.

Not all meteors belong to shower groups. There are also great numbers of sporadic meteors—that is, meteors whose trails do not all converge if extended backward. Their velocity greatly exceeds that of meteors having radiants. The latter travel at velocities less than 27 miles per second (which is the maximum speed of a member of the solar system at the earth's distance from the sun); while sporadic meteors go as fast as 80 miles per second, which seems to indicate that they may come from outside our solar system.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Gentle Man

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A group of men, workers from surrounding oil wells, were bustling about trying to assist in getting a tank truck out of the ditch. One big fellow, who seemed especially rough in dress and manner, was greatly annoyed at a small gray kitten that kept getting under the feet of the men and causing delay.

Several times the kitten was tossed to, or placed at, a safe distance, only soon again to be back, having to be stepped over or around.

Finally, the big fellow picked up the little bundle of purrs, lifted the lid on a rural mail box by the roadside, and thrust in the kitten—clamping the lid shut. The kitten was out of the way.

After a while, the truck was out of the ditch and the crowd broke up. The big man in overalls got into a car with some other men and drove away. When they had driven about a mile, he asked: "Do you suppose anybody thought to take that pesky kitten out of the mail box?"

The others did not know. So the car was turned back; the burly man got out, took the kitten from the mail box, and carried it in his arms to the car. "A mail box is no place for a cat," he said, "besides this one is not stamped. I'll take it home."

That day one man lost some of his reputation for being rough.

Caption Contest

Ella H. Anderson, Houston, Texas

The following have been adjudged the ten best captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on November 4:

"Good to the Last Drop"

Mrs. L. S. Carson Oklahoma City, Okla.
Clara Ryan, Lansing, Mich.
I. L. Rothwell, Bath, Me.
Julie A. Watson, West Cheshire, Conn.
Dais. Fulwiler, Santa Ana, Calif.
Rose D. Stocker, Los Angeles.
Mrs. F. R. Waldron, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mrs. R. C. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.
Jessie M. Burgess, Long Beach Calif.
Ruth Groffman, New Orleans, La.
Louise Fartenbacher, Flushing, N. Y.
Thusneida Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.
Pearl Knocker, Overland, Mo.
Minie Klocke, Lansing, Mich.
Ida A. Van Tyne, Washington, D. C.
Stanley Schmidt, Davenport Ia.
Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.
Madeline Wilson, New York.
Jennie Belbes Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. F. H. Graff, Brookfield, Mo.
Kathleen Starnes, Port Huron, Mich.
Dorothy Frank Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laura C. Norwood, Atlanta, Ga.
Ethel C. Lincoln Miami, Fla.
Robert Marschke, Indianapolis.
Jane A. Douglas, Oak Park, Ill.
W. J. Conover, Toronto, Canada.
Glencora Meserve, Brunswick, Me.
J. C. Bush, Brookline, Mass.
Max J Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Ruth Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Raye Frank, Chicago.
Irma Radzinski Chicago.
Hazel M. Mead, Detroit.
Clara M. Andrus, Harwichport, Mass.
Florence Lewis, Rockford, Ill.
Jeanne Fusha Altadena, Calif.
Emma Davis, Lomita, Calif.
Claire James, Bellingham, Wash.
Joseph Mell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Margaret Barnes, Concord N. H.
Mrs. P. H. Middleton, Hudson, Mass.
Lulu G. Gretzmacher, Germantown, Pa.
Jane B. Allen, Suffield, Conn.
Rena Y. Dublon, New York.
John Jaburg, New York.
Martha Y. Jonas, New York.
Maude G. Carlton, Manchester, N. H.
Shirley Stacy Schmidt, Philadelphia.
E. Holmes, Woodmere, N. Y.
Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.
Maude DeV. Newton, Kansas City, Mo.
Susan R. Kistler, Philadelphia.
Mrs. J. Deats, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Katharine Flint, Pasadena, Calif.
Nellie Annesley, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Dorothy Powell, Detroit.
Elsa H. Keith, Montebello, Calif.
Beulah Pitts, Philadelphia.
E. Lucile Noole, Lansdowne, Pa.
Margaret W. Minor, Los Angeles.
E. M. Miles, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Chase, Chicago.
Neil Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Josie Anderson, San Diego, Calif.
Edith Cordell, Tucson, Ariz.

"Lickin' Good"

Virginia M. Fitchette, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lillian Schmidt, Davenport, Iowa.
Edith H. Allen, Stratford, Conn.
Birdie V. Searls, Portland, Ore.
Mary L. Eaton, Rochester, N. Y.
Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
E. M. Miles, Brookline, Mass.
E. C. Chase, Chicago.

"Yum, Yum"

Loula R. Lewis, Bakersfield, Calif.
Gilbert Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dorothea Warmruth, Washington.
Patricia Hutchon, Washington.
Ethel P. Wood, Farmington, Conn.
Nathalie Wisbech, Lyndhurst, N. J.
Harry Teichman, Los Angeles.
Nellie S. Sussdorf, New Orleans, La.

"No Slip Twixt Cup and Lip"

F. H. Higgins, New York
Sandy MacKay, Pasadena, Calif.
Faye Tapley, Boston
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco
Mrs. Ted Edlin, West Hollywood, Calif.
Julie Kennedy, Turners Falls, Mass.

"Food for Thought"

Roxie McCourtie, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mrs. C. E. Greene, New York
Clara L. Carr, Lynbrook, N. Y.
Emma Murphy, Hawthorne, Calif.

"Proof of the Pudding"

Effie T. Snodgrass, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. L. Evelyn Sorenson, Omaha, Nebr.
Katharine Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.

"Beauty and the Feast"

Margaret W. Minor, Los Angeles

"Oliver Twist, Jr."

Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.

"Gone But Not Forgotten"

A. Marie Thoma, Utica, N. Y.

"His Majesty's Cup Race"

James Mitchell, Miami, Fla.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Boat—No Lunch—*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S EXPLORE A LITTLE BEFORE LUNCH
THAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH YOU... AS SOON AS YOU GET TO A PLACE LIKE BLACK BEAVER POINT, YOU WANT TO EXPLORE !!
WE'VE BEEN GONE A LONG TIME ... LET'S GO BACK..
?
TUBBY— oh TUBBY "
TUBBY- I'VE COME TO TELL YOU WE CAN'T FIND THE LUNCH !!
NONSENSE - IT'S IN THE BOAT
YES — BUT WE CAN'T FIND THE BOAT !
WHAT ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Escape?*

By CARMACK

Today T.W. warned me that I was in for it"- The dog blanket is finished," he wagged—
And sure enough-Joan cornered me later and tried it on me —
But was I glad when she finally said-"Oh, shucks - I guess I've made it too small
Then she tried it on T.W. and found it was too large for him —
"Never mind"- she said- I'll try it again and this time I'll get it right —

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Thing Leads to Another*

By THE HAGERS

"GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY, IT SEEMS TO ME, SHOULD BE OBSERVED UNSELFISHLY,"
I QUACKED. "AS SPONSOR, I REGRET I HAVE NO PLAN WORKED OUT AS YET."
"WELL, I'VE DECIDED," OFFERED JOE, "TO TUNE DOWN MY LOUD RADIO."
"YOU'RE RIGHT!" QUACKED TED. "FROM WHAT I'VE GLEANED, MY PARLOR CURTAINS SHOULD BE CLEANED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Triumph for Freedom

NOVEMBER 17, 1938, can go into the history books as international democracy's best day since 1918. Whether it does will depend on how Great Britain and the United States follow up the great step toward economic disarmament and effective co-operation taken in the trade pacts just signed in Washington. All who recognize the dangers from economic regimentation and see that economic democracy is the practical safeguard of freedom must rejoice in this unspectacular triumph of co-operative liberty.

Enthusiasm should not carry us too far. The agreements signed by the United States with the United Kingdom, the British Colonial Empire and Canada, run counter to the general current of international affairs today. In a world tending toward totalitarianism both in trade and government, they by no means completely free even their signers from the planned economy of tariffs. They will have to fight for their lives in an atmosphere where the whole effort is to sell without buying. They will be attacked from without by the dictator countries and within by any special interest which may be penalized for the general gain.

Yet definite and potentially decisive steps have been taken toward greater liberty for one-third of the world's trade. Great Britain has lowered the barriers around her markets for 450 American products. The United States grants concessions on 150 British items and 400 Canadian. Canada opens doors for nearly 1500 American commodities. In each case the agreements have been carefully planned after hearings with the importers and exporters affected. The effort has been to cause as little harmful dislocation of trade as possible while opening the way to mutual benefits from larger exchange of goods.

For American agriculture in particular the agreements offer the prospect of larger markets and smaller surpluses to be handled by crop control measures. Producers of wheat, lard, apples, pears, grape fruit and other fruits, rice, ham and other pork products, corn, cotton, vegetables and lumber are expected to benefit. And lower tariffs are arranged or present ones guaranteed for exporters of automobiles, chemicals, many kinds of office machines, and other manufactures.

When the effects of some concessions on imports are emphasized by those who fear competition these gains for other American producers must be remembered. But the basic justification for these agreements in an economic sense is the fact that each country as a whole benefits by taking goods which it desires in exchange for goods it wishes to sell.

Politically the effects of the pacts are built up by the present state of the world. British-American trade co-operation on a large scale cannot but have great political advantages. It is probably the most effective way for the United States to throw its weight into the world scales on the side of democracy. And it opens the way to such a strengthening of economic freedom that totalitarian advances can be checked, not only in the world but within the national economy.

A Civil Service WPA?

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Works Progress Administrator, enters the hazardous straits between Scylla and Charybdis, and calls for a sturdier ship—the good ship civil service. The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee was a mild but ominous Scylla. Charybdis looms in the form of a pre-election pledge by Republicans and some conservative Democrats thoroughly to sift charges of politics in the WPA. Mr. Hopkins now proposes to put WPA under civil service, "lock, stock and barrel." All in all, civil service or some less enduring equivalent might prove a sturdier craft for the voyage ahead.

Fog Over New England

THE weather man calls it the meeting place between a moisture-laden tropical front and a cold, dry polar front. New Englanders just call it fog. Of all the elements that now and then disrupt the even tenor of our complex ways of mechanized motion, it is safe to say fog is still the most defiant, the most puzzling phenomenon inventors have tried to solve. We climb the highest mountains and ford the deepest streams; we can make a whisper heard around the world; we can even vault the clouds, but we can't see through them. When a cloud comes to rest upon the earth, traffic signals blink and headlights grope in vain.

While State troopers throughout New England were shooing drivers off the highways last night, and pedestrians pondered the Londoner's traditional knack of finding his way from one lamp post to the next, doubtless both drivers and walkers were wondering, too, how long it would be before natural science would find a means to head off these ethereal collisions on the tropical-polar fronts. Modern research has tamed almost all the forces of nature. All but that tantalizing, moisture-laden wraith which—as Carl Sandburg once said—still "comes on little cat feet," and snarls up traffic like a ball of yarn.

A Reason for Thanksgiving

THE Pilgrim Fathers, who kept the Thanksgiving Day of 1621, were among the first refugees to find haven in North America. In their festival they gave thanks for dangers past and blessings to come. Standing on the edge of a vast wilderness, with unknown perils on every hand, having a proven faith in God's providence, they prepared to face their second winter in the New World.

These were refugees of the seventeenth century; and all Americans are proud of their devotion to their religion, proud of their steadfast courage in the face of tremendous obstacles. Today we see other refugees driven from countries in Central Europe, where their families made home for centuries. The plight of many is in some respects even harder than the plight of the Pilgrims, who, once arrived, had a feeling of solidarity, of completeness, which arrayed them against the attacks of the elements and of their enemies. The Pilgrims also had a great continent in which to settle; they at least were not confronted with a world which seems to consider itself already over-populated.

It is on such a world that many will look this Thanksgiving Day. None of us can be untouched by present world conditions; yet this blessing we share with the Pilgrims: the one God who was their standby is present to help everyone who seeks His help. Religion has been lifted, for some, out of the region of faith alone, into the realm of greater understanding of the goodness of God. In that understanding lies the harmony and safety for which the pilgrims of today yearn.

To know that wherever duty leads one is the God-protected place for him, and that no other place in the world can afford a more certain sense of safety—is that not cause for rejoicing? As we gather for Thanksgiving we can rejoice to know that, whatever the appearances, there is no country and no place where His voice is not heard. With such understanding men can face the wilderness of human hopes with even greater courage than did the Pilgrims.

Kings in the Wind

THE straws in the winds of Central European politics are kings and cabinets. And for the moment the breeze that was blowing toward Berlin has turned to a flurry Londonward. King Carol of Rumania and King George of Greece already are in London, and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia is on the way. The prelude to this journeying included conferences among Balkan statesmen, so none of these monarchs is going to be genuinely surprised if he runs into one or both of the others in St. James's Park.

The hastening of three Balkan rulers to London, it should be noted, comes as an unheralded sequel to the German Economics Minister's travels east of Berlin, on trade agreements bent. In Turkey Herr Funk left a loan almost as big as that tendered the Turkish Government by Britain, and pocketed a trade agreement calculated to increase German influence in that part of the world. But he must have left behind him in Balkan capitals something else less desirable than loans—possibly an impression that the future of Eastern Europe would be safer if nations there found a counterweight to German pressures.

Hungary, whose Cabinet has just undergone considerable revision, has been for some time alert to the need of such a counterweight. Thus in entering a barter agreement with Germany, Hungary has been careful to keep its trade with other countries at least equal to that which it carries on with the Reich, hoping in this way to prevent the development of an economic dependence on Germany which might later prove politically embarrassing. The Cabinet changes, however, are not a clear indication of anti-German feeling in Budapest. They come as a result of domestic as well as international politics and because of Premier Imredy's need to keep the scales of domestic politics delicately balanced to preserve his regime.

That Bulgarian cabinet shifts may have some relation to Eastern Europe's twelve-pound looks Londonward is deducible from the Bulgarian Premier's part in the meetings among Balkan leaders prior to the Royal departures for the British capital. Meanwhile, conversations between Germany and Rumania on a proposed trade agreement are reported as indefinitely suspended.

A strange world would be still stranger if the opportunities east which Mr. Chamberlain seemed so suddenly to transfer from democratic to totalitarian Europe at Munich should be unwittingly given back by the German Economics Minister as he describes to Eastern European capitals the terms on which Germany means to develop that opportunity. This has not yet happened. But three Kings in London, and repatterning of cabinets on the Continent look like an invitation to British and French influence to return to familiar fields.

English Thanksgiving

"HARVEST Thanksgiving Service at 5:15 today," says the notice in the entry way to the little English church. "But," I protest, "Thanksgiving is American! All the pumpkins and turkeys and corn and cranberries, they are as American as the Pilgrim Fathers!"

"Well, we have not had the benefit of turkeys or cranberries or Indian corn, but somehow we have managed to have Thanksgiving for a good many years," says my English friend with a twinkle; "It's been a festival in England for as long as anybody can remember. Do let's go in and see the church; it's probably decorated for the occasion."

So through the little roofed litch-gate, and along a mossy path to the church, a tiny stone building in a bower of ivy and yew, flanked by the deep folded green of "leafy Warwickshire" on either side, with odd bits of gabled roofs and tall chimneys pricking through the folds. A mere birdhouse of a church, yet here it sits brooding over its many harvest festivals, blessed and blessing, so secure in its eight hundred years of history that the earth has banked up around it, in the way of earth with ancient buildings, till the doorways with their vigorous Norman carvings are sunk to half their height under ground.

* * *

Just imagine; this church was five hundred years old when the Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America!

Through a modern portal—modern that is, to the extent of being only a century or two old—we enter the building, more niche than chapel, as secluded as a closet and sheltered as a pocket, with its diminutive high windows through which the last rays of sunlight are streaming. Inside is a veritable harvest of colors, gold and henna and crimson and purple, banked in drifts against the somber woodwork and stone of the interior.

This jeweled pattern is an original design of nature's; apples and grapes and pears emblazoned on rosettes of kale and cabbage, beets and carrots and turnips flourishing in beds of marigolds and dahlias and chrysanthemums. Deep ruby and amethyst fire gleams in the jars of jelly and preserves. Choir stalls are buttressed with sheaves of wheat and daisies (marguerites in England). A hedge of wheat and barley and starry asters grows behind the altar rail.

But the high note is sounded in the round golden loaves of English cottage-bread. These are laid handsomely on borders of crimson woodbine, or set in piles at the end of the pews. One monster loaf sits proudly at the end of the organ seat. How eloquently they speak of simple lives, patient toil, and grateful hearts!

We have come just at the time when all is prepared for the service. The hands that arranged these beauties in their setting have just vanished. Before long the congregation will gather, faintly whispering; the choir boys will start their singing, and vespers will begin. But for the moment we were standing in a hushed interval of perfection. All the flowers and green things and fruits of the earth are giving their thanks, rising crisp and clean against the polished oak of ages. Nothing is withered. Not a leaf is out of place. Not a petal quivers.

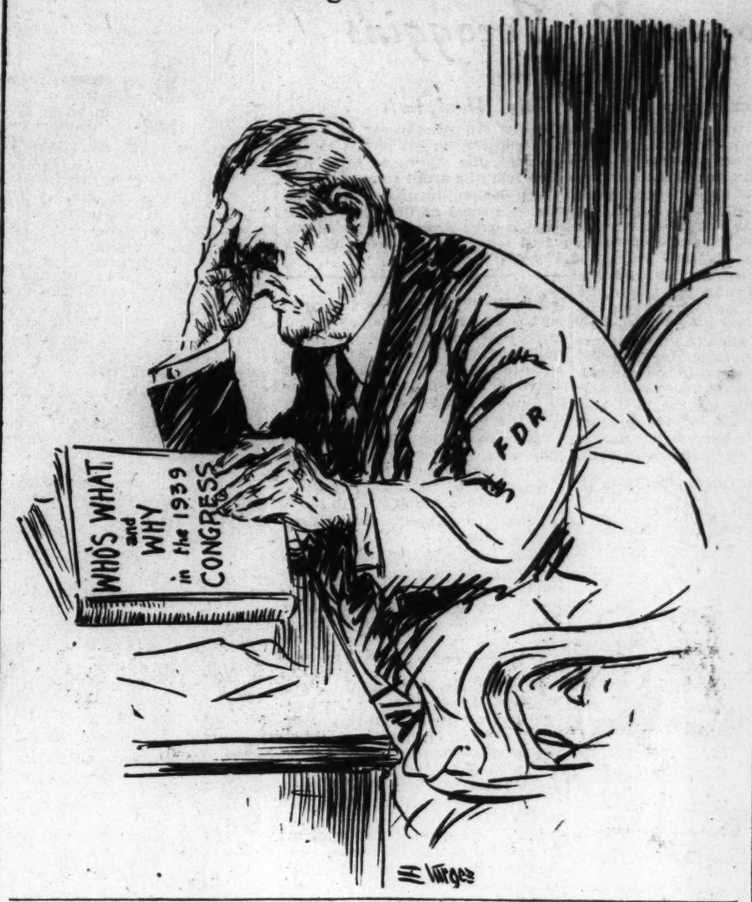
* * *

We glance at the rows of books laid in reverent order on the choir stalls, give a last look at the jeweled fruits. A ray of richest sunshine falls across the golden globes of bread. We tiptoe through the arching doorway to the world outside.

Harvest festival; this is a rite as old and as widespread as the human race. It is held wherever men gather to give thanks for the perpetual marvel of growth, for the sprouting of the seed, for the rhythmic production of stalk and leaf and flower in perfect form and texture and color and fragrance, and for the well developed fruit that is potent evidence of the care of Divinity for His children.

The earth seems to take a deep breath of relief and gratefulness. The lights of home shine out across the fields at evening time. Hearthfires are kindled once more. Cat and dog and child gather round the chimney place. We can hear the voice of Isaiah saying, "The whole earth is at rest and is quiet; they break forth into singing." NANCY BARNHART

Something to Ponder Over



"Totalitarianism in France"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Was glad to see you ended your editorial, "Totalitarianism in France?" with the words, "neglect of the prerequisites of liberty is hardly an old French custom." Having had long years of intimate acquaintance with French life and its people and fortunate enough to have a native command of their language which is a "prerequisite" to really understand this country, I have always had faith their democratic ideas were deeply rooted enough to withstand all storms—even the present one, all the while being also cognizant that France has many faults and sometimes a peculiar way of expressing democracy.

French democracy primarily springs from its peoples' ardent, deep and intensely national love for the patrimony of France, its soil and specially revolutionary traditions. Its highlight is the Frenchman's famous and religiously cultivated individualism. There are few in France today who do not make the right to direct the destinies of their private person the leading idea of their regime. The spirit, associated with Voltaire, of fighting to the death for the right to think and say what one pleases is the crux of this philosophy which permeates all ranks of French life from high bourgeois to farmer to shoeshine boy.

Note also that the evolution of French democracy dates from the Revolution and has made steady gains since in spite of many setbacks. Any true French republican will tell you that while the men of the Revolution were full of Voltaire or Rousseau, Rousseau and others were in turn full of Plutarch and that the French democratic ideal comes from as far back as the ancient Greek cities with their axiom that law should conform to reason. The more precise originator of what is known now as French individualism was the reformer Caritat de Condorcet whose guiding idea both morally and socially was that man's perfectibility is infinite and he must continually seek to progress in all directions and truly understand what constitutes the real and good in life.

The present French democratic system has breasted nearly seventy years of European disturbances, including the World War, all practically fought on French soil, plus the whole post-war ferment and its upheavals and deep changes going on in Europe's social consciousness.

There seems only one, broad, cogent reason for this. The majority of Frenchmen must resolutely prefer trying to make their democracy such as it is, work to anything else. This preference cannot be lighthearted as some may believe but an evident deep conviction that democracy holds the most hopes for liberating the human mind from its many vicissitudes. Frenchmen have given precedence in their thoughts to their democratic ideal, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and striven, however imperfectly, to erect a republican regime on their implications. A people imbued with such a solid conviction are not easily shaken from their course.

New York, N. Y. NORTON WEBB

Colonies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several places in "Mein Kampf" clearly indicate that Adolf Hitler does not particularly want colonies: e. g., "The sole hope of success for a territorial policy nowadays is to confine it to Europe, and not to extend it to places such as the Cameroons." This was written in 1924. Nevertheless there is good reason to believe that he has not changed his policies. Nazi repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles combined with the tremendous increase of German prestige does not necessarily mean that her pre-war colonies must be handed over, or that so doing will "appease" Germany.

Trade relations with colonial regions under totalitarian rule are not expected to extend to democratic countries. The release of hold on such regions will jeopardize large investments of capital. The importance of colonies to the mother country lies in their trade; trade unimpeded by tariff barriers. They supply raw materials in exchange for manufactured products. Interference with England's colonial lanes would be a serious blow to England and to democracy.

Democracy, now somewhat on the defensive, must not let its efforts be frustrated by fear or failure to perceive the real objectives of totalitarian governments. In maintaining a good defensive, it would seem most imperative at the present time for democratic leaders not to let themselves open to contemporary confusion or to become sidetracked by clamorings for colonies. Clear thinking and keen perception must precede a realignment of forces along most efficacious lines if we are to realize this statement: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." NORMAN B. GARDNER

Wrentham, Mass.

"Worth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. E. B. Swinney of Los Angeles protests that medical and government services should be charged for according to what they are worth, not according to what the client or citizen is worth. Well, aren't these services worth more to the person who has wealth to protect and enjoy than they are to some others?

Arlington, Va. E. G. A.

To Defend America—Without and Within

Book News of the Day

ARMED strength—even for defense—is relative. It has to be reckoned in terms of the attacking force. Thus it must remain a question in a period of unparalleled armaments increasing at an unparalleled rate whether democracy can arm in such ratio to dictatorships as military experts would prescribe and yet avoid those internal dangers to freedom which an overgrown military establishment entails.

If figures on defense needs could remain static, then those offered by George Fielding Eliot in his latest study of the United States' defense problem, THE RAMPARTS WE WATCH (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, $3), would be reassuring. Major Eliot has developed a thesis which will be welcome to many Americans perplexed as to how to defend democracy from external aggression without exposing it to internal curtailment. He does not believe the totalitarianly elaborate measures now ready, as he says, to be dated and presented to Congress for enactment in event of national crisis, are needed to defend liberty. Or that they can:

> Why should we blindly assume that we must make war according to the plans, and laboring under the necessities of others who have not our advantages? Why should we deliberately prepare in advance to destroy the freedom which we would, if we fought, be fighting to protect?
>
> Let us not deceive ourselves. Let us not say, these powers that we propose to grant to a single man will be politely handed back when the war is over, as a matter of course. They may be, and they may not be. The risk that they may not . . . is far too great to be taken if it need not be taken.

Major Eliot believes it need not. But the alternative is a public opinion able to understand the bases on which American security rests. That security does not in the author's view require the United States' sending a great army to Europe again.

It does require a "realistic" attitude toward international affairs, as contrasted with an altruistic one. Americans will stay out of foreign war, appears to be the assumption, and in the event of such war will help those it is in American interest to help, and to such a degree only as may serve American interest. A naval and military establishment able to strike quickly in American behalf Major Eliot sees as the alternative to the gigantic establishment which would be required if the United States were forced to go to war because of lack of sufficient preparation to breed respect in others.

This, presumably, is a chart of a middle road: arms enough to prevent external threats but not enough to create internal ones. A comforting program if it can really be adhered to in a world where "enough" is subject to a constant redefinition because of national leaders who value might more than liberty.

C. W. M.

The Wide Horizon

Marching on Mars

By Herbert B. Nichols

EARTH

ALL information from competent sources indicates that inhabitants of Mars have no interest in real estate on this planet whether located in sunny Florida or on Manhattan. They have planned no raid upon the principal cities of Earth, and to the best of all knowledge, haven't even begun experimenting with interplanetary craft of any description.

In fact, all evidence presented in recent years tends to show the only living things on Mars are at best no higher in the evolutionary scale than algae, fungi or lichens, perhaps animals of the single-celled type—perhaps nothing. There is no direct evidence. Astronomers have tackled the problem of finding out things concerning Mars as they have tackled the problems of the stars, their origins, their compositions, their (to human indications) mysterious actions.

The idea that there was a high form of civilization on Mars was deduced by Percival Lowell many years ago who reasoned that the fine dark markings characterizing the planet's surface (first detected and the principal ones plotted by Schiaparelli, famous Italian astronomer) were canals, dug by Martian engineers for the purpose of carrying water from the melting polar ice caps, to arid sections of what must be the "tropical" region. All along the canals at the correct Martian season, what has been called vegetation, can clearly be seen as widening areas of green. These are especially prominent at "canal" junctions and their terminals.

Astronomers in general do not agree that such markings represent work accomplished by intelligent beings. Some do not believe, cannot see, any markings at all. Others see, but attribute them to tricks of human vision. The camera has been only partially successful in capturing them, because there is so much atmospheric activity on both earth and Mars that high magnification only intensifies blurring. The human eye, is a far more efficient instrument for seeing such a transient image, than any camera and any plate yet made.

* * *

Probably Lowell Observatory has contributed more information on Mars than any other large institution. Yet there, no one can be found who will definitely say what those markings mean. They have plotted them carefully, watch them periodically, and leave the final interpretation to the future. Back in 1924, when Mars was nearer the earth than it had been for 120 years, or will be again until 2007 A. D., astronomers worked overtime. Complete agreement was reached on one point at least. All saw the polar ice cap some 700 miles in diameter, rapidly shrink and almost disappear.

Wireless was a fledgling and radio an infant at that time, yet many pioneer "sparkers" attempted to "listen in" on Mars and transmit messages for the benefit of listeners 34,000,000 miles away.

Last summer astronomers at Mt. Wilson Observatory, following careful studies, reported that there was no evidence of any water vapor present in the Martian atmosphere. This work obtaining just the opposite results of that completed by astronomers at Lowell, was by Dr. Walter S. Adams and Dr. Theodore Dunham, Jr. In Flagstaff, Dr. C. O. Lampland can produce photographs made at Lowell which show the progress of wind storms, rain storms and dust storms across the face of Mars.

In addition to water, oxygen might be considered a very important factor to ordinary planetary existence. In this element Mars is decidedly deficient, having less than a quarter of 1 per cent of the oxygen the Earth has. In fact the red color of the planet's surface is attributed to oxygen which has united with iron to form rust. Mars, as pictured by no less an authority than Henry Norris Russell, director of Princeton Observatory, is a "has been."

* * *

The truth is that probably Martians, if there are any beings living there in a technical civilization higher than our own, are in some danger of invasion from Earth. There are many pioneers, "rocketeers" we might label them, who would like nothing better than to make a round-trip journey to the ruddy disk. But even if their ships were perfected, which they are not, and even if they could achieve the speed of say 1,000 miles an hour, which they cannot, then a cruising space-ship, might hope to circumnavigate Mars in from sixteen to sixty years depending in the variable distance involved.

That presumes, of course, that men have solved the problem of releasing and using the energy known to be wrapped up in the atom, and that super-astronomer-space navigators exist who can plot ahead for many year-miles and determine just where the planet is going to be when the time for circumnavigation comes.

When that eventful day arrives, it's going to be far more complicated even than jumping from a New York bound stratosphere plane somewhere over the Atlantic on Monday, hoping to land on a Newfoundland-Miami local below, due to leave St. Johns on Tuesday. Probably the first pilot through space will reach for something easy—like the moon. That's a mere week-end trip—239,000 miles.

Then there is always the possibility that overnight it may appear feasible for mankind to gain absolute mastery over time and space, making actual physical transfer unnecessary. Some of the world's best thinkers have asserted that the human mind has capacities far greater than present limited senses will allow.